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THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME IV.

SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1864.

NUMBER 1.

The Saint Paul Press.
SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, JAN. 1.

DOUBLE SHEET

IN accordance with a time honored custom no paper will be issued from this office to-morrow. We wish our patrons, one and all a Happy New Year.

OUR DOUBLE SHEET.

We present our readers this morning with a New Year's paper. On the second page will be found a concise history of Minnesota, and an article on our railroad system; the third page contains miscellaneous matter, the fourth, a history of the early settlement of St. Paul; the fifth a Review of the Trade for 1863; the sixth, an excellent poem, and a very interesting letter from our correspondent "Newcomb;" the eighth page, conclusion of the Review of the Trade, origin of New Year's and social matters. We also publish an important letter from Mr. Brydges, concerning our telegraphs and railroads, a history of the schools and churches of St. Paul, telegraph, editorial news &c.

This is the largest amount of matter ever published in a single issue of a St. Paul daily.

THE NEWS.

WHEELER'S rebel cavalry attacked Col. Gilbert at Charleston, East Tennessee, on Monday, and succeeded in capturing a supply train. Wheeler was subsequently badly defeated and fled in confusion.

GEN. KELLY reports the safe return of Gen. Sullivan from an expedition in the Shenandoah Valley. He captured 400 prisoners and a large quantity of property.

A correspondent states that Maximilian has made his acceptance of the Mexican throne, dependent upon the recognition, by the United States, of the monarchy, and that the United States having emphatically refused, he will decline.

Two rebels refused to recognize Butler as an officer of the United States, and the Government has devised a plan to bring them to terms.

The Richmond Examiner is still bewailing the loss of East Tennessee. It says that by this means they lost the only copper rolling mill in the Confederacy, upon which they depended for their supply of caps.

GOLD 51 7-8.

THREE YEARS AGO AND NOW.

Three years ago to-day the St. Paul Press was launched upon the ocean of Journalism under a sky already black with portents of national disaster. Twelve days before the Ordinance of Secession had passed the South Carolina Convention. Immense popular demonstrations had been held and were still in progress throughout the South, in approval of the Ordinance of Secession, and the Southern Legislatures were assembling to throw their States into wild maelstrom of Secession.

The nation stood helpless and paralyzed, with the helm of Government in the hands of the imbecile Buchanan and his Cabinet of traitors, hopelessly drifting towards destruction. Congress was frantic with impossible compromises. Mason and Hunter and Davis and Benjamin and their brotherhood of premeditated traitors were basking in their seats in the Senate and the House, and bullying the North with menaces and insults. Hope seemed fled from the world, and God only remained.

Yet on January 1st, 1861, few at the North understood the significance of the evil omens that swelled every breeze from the South. Hardly any one, except the few who wished it, believed in the possibility of a general Secession of the Southern States, or regarded it as anything more than a temporary aberration. But events followed quickly after that first New Year of ours.

The three years which span the brief existence of the Press have been, without doubt, the most eventful in the calendar of time. In those three years, under the pressure of the prodigious forces which they have called into play, forces which have been growing and gathering in the mind and heart of this great American people for centuries back, the world has been pushed forward three centuries in civilization, three centuries nearer the millennial era of Universal Peace and Brotherhood.

The milestones in this advance are marked, it is true, by battles and blood, but they are battles whose trophies are not gazed in the dispatches of victorious generals. The victories of war after all are but negative. Of themselves they count nothing. They are not the fruits; they but break the shell around the fruit of victory. That fruit is Emancipation. Freedom is the one victory of the war.

Three years ago to-day the nation, for the sake of a little more peace, was all but ready to take the yoke of the Slave Power upon its neck forever.

To-day the nation stands with its feet upon the neck of the tyrant, and its spear already plunged into his heart.

Three years ago to-day slavery sat seemingly on the throne of more than half the continent. Insolent, defiant, reveling in dreams of aristocratic dominions, founded on the degradation of labor, it stretched its laughy sceptre from the Ohio to the Gulf, and from the At-

lantic to the Pacific. To-day slavery is dead in Missouri; dead in West Virginia; dead in Maryland and Delaware; dying in Kentucky and Tennessee and Arkansas, and the death seal set upon its brow over the whole South.

But better and more than this, the spirit of slavery is dead in the hearts of the American people; dead in the White House, dead in Congress, dead throughout the civilized world.

The sorrows and sacrifices of the war are ours. We share its triumphs with all mankind forever.

With three years and perhaps a fourth of blood we will have purchased an illustrious future of Peace.

With this hope and faith we greet our readers this Happy New Year's morning and our worst wish for them as we stretch out our hands in loving benediction upon them all, is that the next New Year may fulfill the happy omens of the last, when Abraham Lincoln gave the nation its most precious New Year's gift—the Proclamation of Emancipation.

THE INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH.

While active measures are in progress, on the one side, to engraff Minnesota upon the great central trunk of the Union Pacific Railroad, and give the vast commerce which is destined to flow over that highway, its most natural and cheapest outlet, through Minnesota to Lake Superior, a new impulse has been given to the project of a Northern or International route to the Pacific through the level steppes of the Red River and Saskatchewan valleys, which, for some years, have been the favorite scheme of inter-oceanic communication with the people of Minnesota, as being more in conformity to the physical system of the continent than any other.

Moreover a railroad which should follow that route would develop immense districts of country which are necessarily tributary to Minnesota, and make the termini of navigation on the Mississippi and Lake Superior the tollgates of the commerce of two worlds.

It has been known that, for some time, negotiations have been pending between the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company and the Hudson Bay Company, looking to the consummation of that part of this great scheme, which is embraced in the projected branch line of the St. Paul and Pacific, from St. Anthony to Pembina and its continuation from that point to Fort Garry, and finally to the Pacific coast. It is also known to the readers of the Press that measures have for some time been in progress by the authorities of the Hudson Bay Co. for the construction of a line of telegraph from St. Paul to Fort Garry, to be also continued thence to the Pacific Coast.

So great is the public interest here in whatever concerns the development of this northwestern region, that we have boggled of Mr. J. W. Taylor, to whom so large a share of that interest is due, permission to publish the following private letter from Mr. Brydges, the Managing Director of the Great Trunk Railway, of whose visit to St. Paul, last summer, and subsequent public movements in connection with these questions, our readers have been fully apprised. It is Mr. Taylor's New Year's Gift to the readers of the Press, and this announcement of the satisfactory progress of measures for the completion of an International Pacific Telegraph and Railway, comes appropriately through him as the prime mover in these great projects:

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, Dec. 24, 1863.

My Dear Sir—I returned from England about a week ago, where I have been for the last two months.

I have no doubt whatever that the line of telegraph will be completed from St. Paul to Fort Garry, and thence across the Hudson Bay Territory to the Rocky Mountains, and thence to the Pacific.

I think I am also safe in saying, that negotiations, which are now in progress, with reference to the continuation of the line of railway from St. Paul northwards to Fort Garry, will result in the equal consummation of that line of railway before very long, and that step will immediately be taken to continue the line across to the Pacific Coast.

I find very great interest existing in London about the Hudson Bay Territory, a line of telegraph, and a wagon road, and ultimately a railway, and I have no doubt of the accomplishment, at no very distant date, of these important enterprises.

Whilst I was in London I had an interview with His Excellency General Guerin, who is the Director-General in Russia of the telegraph system of that country. From him I learned many important facts connected with the telegraphic enterprise across Siberia, and found that the construction of the telegraph to the mouth of the Amoor river, was a matter not only absolutely decided upon, but in active progress at the present moment.

The General appeared to be quite convinced of the probability of the line being continued from the Amoor river, by way of Behring's Straits, to the borders of British Columbia, and from the information which I have derived from him, I do not think we shall have as much difficulty or anything like in connecting St. Paul, by way of the Hudson's Bay Territory and the Rocky Mountains, with the northern boundary of British Columbia, as the Russian Government have experienced in the lines of telegraph which they have made across Siberia.

Yours very truly,
C. N. BRYDGES.

J. W. TAYLOR, Esq., St. Paul.

That Mr. Brydges' anticipations will ultimately be realized we do not ourselves doubt, and it is not easy to see how anyone who has studied the geographical features of the continent can resist the con-

clusion which has been long insisted upon through these columns, that this is the natural path to the Pacific.

The ideas of the first explorers, before they have become confused with artificial interests, generally afford the clearest views of what the future must bring forth. Their instincts are prophetic.

One hundred and eighty-four years ago, Hennepin, standing on the slopes of the great water-shed, and crediting the Indian tale of vast reaches of navigable water stretching westward to the Pacific, believed he had found at last what French explorers a hundred years before had sought in vain: a western route across the continent to Japan and China. Carver, 98 years ago, foresaw and predicted that the chain of lakes and rivers stretching northwestward from the summit of the Mississippi, would be the future path of commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific; and Humboldt, whose genius was the first to seize the true geographical relations of the question, nearly forty years ago, fixed the navigable waters of the Winnipeg basin as the true trans-continental avenue of Asiatic commerce with Europe.

It has been the custom among a class of small people who never see beyond their noses, to sneer at the arguments which have been often reproduced here in favor of this route, and by no one so forcibly as Mr. Taylor. We confess that one source of the great gratification we experience in publishing Mr. Brydges' letter, is the practical vindication it affords of views which have been so often derided as extravagant and visionary.

LEASING ABANDONED PLANTATIONS.

We understand that immense profits are being made by individuals who have leased plantations of the Government that were owned by disloyal persons or which have been abandoned by their owners.

Under the authority of Adjutant-General L. Thomas, three commissioners have been appointed, called Commissioners of Plantations, to whom has been entrusted the letting and charge of the plantations in the Valley of the Mississippi, north of the Department of the Gulf.

They meet at Vicksburg every three or four weeks to decide upon applications of persons desirous to lease plantations under their control.

As rent, the lessee pays four dollars for every bale of four hundred pounds of cotton, and five cents a bushel for corn and potatoes.

The usual season for ploughing, on cotton plantations, begins in February, though crops which yielded a fair profit were last year put in as late as the latter part of April and beginning of May.

We are authorized to state that a gentleman of this city who is fully acquainted with cotton raising, is desirous of associating with parties who have capital, for the purpose of leasing some of these abandoned plantations. He is confident that the profits will reach one thousand per cent. Parties desirous of engaging in this enterprise can obtain full particulars by applying to Messrs. Thompson & Bros., or Parker Paine.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The Early Schools of St. Paul.

PROGRESS MADE SINCE 1847.

First Churches Organized.

The Number of Members at the Present Time.

OUR SCHOOLS FROM '47 TO '64.

Probably few, if any, of the children who attend our present public, private, schools are aware of the improvement that now exists over the early schools of this city.

Sixteen years ago, (in 1847) when a few log cabins were all that composed St. Paul, Rev. Dr. Williamson, who was a missionary among the Sioux, came up from Little Crow's village (now called Kaposia) three miles below, and proposed to the inhabitants the organization of a school. This proposition was readily accepted and a correspondence took place with Governor Slade of Vermont, President of the National Board of Education, the result of which was that the services of Miss Harriet E. Bishop, now Mrs. McKenney, were secured.

Arriving here the same season, she opened a school in a log hut, 10x12, mud-walled, with a bark roof, three small windows, and a door adapted to the height of the children. Nine pupils comprised the first school children of St. Paul, and of these seven were Sioux youngsters, and two Americans. When the pupils had increased to forty, nine only were American children.

The next year was one of improvement, and a small frame school house, the first building ever erected for that purpose, was built upon a lot donated by John R. Irvine, next door to what is now Bailey's furniture store. This building was also used for a church, but was finally sold for taxes, when it was transformed into a saloon, and was used for that purpose until it burned, in 1855.

In December, 1849, Revs. E. D. Neill, B. F. Hoyt and J. P. Parsons, and Messrs. W. H. Forbes and Edmund Rice were appointed a school committee, corresponding to trustees of a district school. In 1850 witnessed the erection of a second

school house. Mr. Wm. H. Randall gave a lot on Jackson street, between Fifth and Sixth, and the citizens subscribed a sufficient amount to erect a small one-story frame school house. This building still stands on its original site, and is now used by Degraw & Judd, as a carpenter shop. Miss Scofield was the first teacher in this building. The district was soon after divided into the upper and lower, D. A. J. Baker having charge of the lower, and Mr. H. Doolittle the upper. At the same time Rev. Chauncey Hobart was teaching a boys' school in the Market street Methodist Church. It was during this year that the College of St. Paul was incorporated. A commodious stone building was erected on Exchange street, and though the College is not at present in operation, it will doubtless be re-opened at some future day.

In 1851 there were two public schools in each district, Geo. H. Spencer, Sr., and Miss Bass, teaching in the lower district, and H. B. Ford, (since deceased,) and Miss Brewster, in the upper.

A High School was established in 1852, in what is now Stee's Furniture Warehouse, but was soon discontinued.

During 1853 the Baldwin School was established. M. W. Baldwin, Esq., of Philadelphia, a liberal gentleman, expended ten thousand dollars in starting this school. The brick building adjoining the City Hall, was erected and a school opened. The school was originally designed for both sexes but the Trustees finally decided to make it a Female Seminary. The building has since been used for the Post Office, but is now occupied by private schools. The Baldwin endowment is not, however, lost, but lies dormant; and the Trustees in the meantime deriving considerable revenue from the rent of the building.

From this time both public and private schools increased rapidly. In 1856 the Board of Education as it then existed was incorporated by the Legislature, and Rev. Edward D. Neill, who had been President of the Board of Trustees, was chosen President. To the efforts of this gentleman our city is largely indebted for its present school system.

The city was called upon, and did appropriate \$30,000 for the erection of proper school buildings and as the result of that appropriation we have the Jefferson, Adams, and Washington schools. The Washington building was first completed and was formally dedicated in September 1857. The school had been previously held in a small one story frame building in the First Ward. In November 1858 the Jefferson and Adams school buildings were dedicated. The former had been conducted in what is now the Walnut street primary schools, and the other in a building on Robert street over Scheermann's ginseng store. The advancement of the schools has been so great that the present buildings have been found to be inadequate to accommodate the throng that seek admission. Several other buildings are occupied for the primary departments and during the past season, a new and larger building than any of the others, called the Franklin school, has been erected on Broadway and will be ready for occupancy during the coming year.

When the schools were first organized, no permanent reports were made so that we are unable to give the number enrolled before 1859. Since that time it stands as follows:

| | |
|---|-------|
| Number of scholars enrolled in 1859 | 682 |
| " " " 1860 | 796 |
| " " " 1861 | 734 |
| " " " 1862 | 838 |
| " " " 1863 | 1,063 |
| Number of different scholars enrolled in 1859 | 1,530 |
| " " " 1860 | 1,844 |
| " " " 1861 | 1,844 |

There are in the city 3,200 persons between the ages of five and twenty, at least 3,000 of whom should be in schools.

THE PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

When we take into consideration the number of private schools in the city, it will be found that the number who are neglecting the advantages offered them is comparatively small.

The Churches of St. Paul.

Our space will not permit us extended a review of the rise and progress of the Churches of St. Paul as we had intended. We are accordingly compelled to condense the article we had prepared.

As usual in new settlements, the Catholic Church was the first religious organization that commenced its labors in St. Paul. This place was originally included in the diocese of Dubuque, under charge of Bishop Loras. In 1839, he sent Rev. Mr. Galtier to establish a mission at Mendota. In 1841, the unlicensed settlers along the mouth of the Minnesota were expelled from the Reserve for selling liquor to the soldiers. Of course, a community that had been tabooed from the privilege of selling whisky, could not exist without a church, and they accordingly erected a log chapel on the corner of Bench and Minnesota streets, which was the first church ever built in the city.

In 1844, Bishop Cretin, (since deceased) came up with the Rev. Augustus Ravoux to establish a mission among the Sioux. The Bishop went to Chaska, intending to make that his permanent residence, but afterwards went to Europe to be consecrated, and returned to St. Paul in 1852, where he resided until his death in February 1857.

On the Bishop's return, the brick building on the Catholic grounds, on Wash-

shaw Street, now used for a hospital, was erected and used as a church until the present Cathedral was erected in 1854.

The German Catholic (Assumption) Church on Ninth Street, between Vine and St. Peter, was erected during 1854-55, through the efforts of Rev. Mr. Sheller.

Bishop Cretin's successor, Bishop Grace, was appointed to the Diocese of St. Paul in 1853, and still remains in charge.

PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Dr. Williamson, a missionary among the Sioux Indians, who resided at Kaposia, where the Indian village was located, held the first protestant service in Saint Paul in 1846. The service was held in a log cabin situated on the high bluff which overhangs Constant's Warehouse, on the Lower Levee. Here he continued his occasional ministrations until 1849.

THE FIRST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

April 9th 1849, Rev. E. D. Neill, arrived and proceeded to establish the First Presbyterian Church of St. Paul. A small frame building was erected on Washington street, opposite the City Park, and here on the 26th of November 1849, the Church, consisting of nine persons, was organized. The next May the church was burned and services were held in a frame building on the corner of Washington and Third streets, until Nov. 10th 1850, when the brick church on Third street, which is still used for the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. Mattocks, Pastor, was ready for occupancy.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist Church was the second religious organization in the city. The society was organized on December 31, 1849. Three of the foundation members are still on the roll, Mrs. H. B. McClellan, and Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Carpenter. In the following summer their church on Fifth street, (now used by Shiere and Leonard as a shop), was erected. Their first pastor was J. C. Parsons, who died before he really entered this pastorate.

Rev. E. C. Greney was next ordained, followed by Rev. A. M. Torbet in 1855, and in August, 1857, Rev. J. D. Pope was called to its charge, and still remains. In 1861 their present commodious house of worship on Waton street was erected, at a cost of \$5,000. The society is out of debt and in flourishing circumstances.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

The Market Street Methodist church was actually organized in 1848, but their church was not erected until '49. Rev. Mr. Nelson is the present pastor.

In 1850 the Christian Church (Episcopal) was organized, and during the year their present church was erected. Rev. Dr. McManis assumed the pastoral charge nearly a year ago. The Central Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. G. Riehl, pastor, was organized in 1852, at the private residence of the pastor. Their present edifice was completed in '59, but was not ready for use until 1855.

The German Methodist Church, on the corner of Roswell and Sixth streets, was organized in 1852, though their church building was not erected until 1859.

In 1852 the House of Hope was organized. The first meetings were held in the Walnut street school house, afterwards in Irvine Hall, and on the 22d of December, 1858, the present house of worship was dedicated. Rev. Mr. Neill, the founder of the Church, was succeeded by Rev. F. A. Noble, who is the pastor at this time.

During 1857 a portion of the Market Street Methodist Church left that organization, and formed the Jackson Street Methodist Church.

The St. Pauls Episcopal Church was organized in December of this year. The first service was held in July '57. Religious services were held in the Washington school building, until the following Christmas when the present edifice, on Eighth was used though in unfinished condition. The church, including its furniture involved an expenditure of \$18,000 and within the past few months the last dollar of indebtedness has been wiped out. Rev. Dr. Patterson has remained the head of this church from its foundation.

MEMBER OF THE SOCIETIES AND CONGREGATIONS.

We append below the number of members of the various churches in the city, and also the number of the congregations. The congregations are, of course, estimated and are designed to include those who are in the habit attending the respective churches:

| CHURCHES. | No. Members. | No. Cong. |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|
|-----------|--------------|-----------|

Catholic.....5,000 to 6,000.....Same.

German.....2,000 to 3,000.....Same.

German Methodist.....125.....200 to 250.

St. Pauls Episcopal.....100.....250.

German Lutheran.....100.....250.

Baptist.....100.....250.

St. Pauls Episcopal.....100.....250.

Jackson Street Methodist.....100.....250.

Central Presbyterian.....85.....150 to 200.

First Presbyterian.....85.....150 to 200.

Market Street M. E.85.....150 to 200.

St. Pauls Episcopal.....85.....150 to 200.

St. Pauls Episcopal.....85.....150 to 200.

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St. Pauls Episcopal.....85.....150 to 200.

WHEELER'S REBEL CAV ALRY DEFEATED.

GEN. SULLIVAN CAPTURES 400 PRISONERS.

Maximilian Won't Accept.

Richmond Lamentations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Communication—Confession—McClellan's Report—Bonnie's for Veterans—Butler's Status—French Tobacco—Cotton—Guerrillas Captured—Barbarities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.

Herald's dispatch.—This morning, E. C. Claybrook, of the 9th Virginia Regiment, (rebel cavalry) was granted an audience with the President for the purpose of making an important communication of secret character.

Chief Justice Taney is thought to be somewhat better.

Forty decisions of condemned rebel property, seized under the confiscation act, have been issued here.

On account of the enormous amount of work to be previously done, Gen. McClellan's Report cannot be issued for several weeks yet, as there are to be twenty maps engraved for it.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.

Time's special.—Immediately on the re-assembling of Congress, bills will be introduced in both houses extending the time for the payment of bounties to veterans.

Measures will at once be inaugurated by our Government which will compel the rebel authorities to recognize Gen. Butler's status as an officer of the United States army. Until that is done no propositions relative to exchanges made by the rebels will be recognized.

New complications are said to have arisen in the matter of the removal of French tobacco from Richmond. It is believed the rebel Government will refuse permission to the French war vessels to ascend James River.

Letters received from officers in Gen. Banks' army say the cotton held by planters in Texas which will soon be brought into market, is over 300,000 bales.

Forty of Forrest's guerrillas, a Col. Maj. and a Chaplain, were captured by Gen. Dodge's mounted infantry, near Pulaski, Tenn., on the 26th. Three of them are in chains charged with the murder of federal soldiers last summer. Skills of the murdered men placed as mementos on the mantle piece were found in their rooms.

Seven members of the 6th Ohio battery were captured by rebels near Tullahoma, and brutally murdered. They were tied to a tree, shot and their bodies thrown into the river.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Supply Train Captured.—A Portion of Wheeler's Cavalry Defeated.—Unsuccessful Attack on Charleston.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 30.

The following has been received at the Headquarters of the army:

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 28.

To Major General Halleck: Col. Long, of the 4th Ohio cavalry, commanding the 3d division of cavalry, reports from Calloway, Tenn. Dec. 28th, that the rebel General Wheeler, with 1,200 or 1,500 cavalry and mounted infantry, attacked Col. Gilbert, and captured a supply train from Chattanooga for Knoxville, about ten o'clock this morning, at Charleston, on the south bank of the Hiwassee. Their escort had reached the camp at Charleston last night, and Col. Gilbert became hotly engaged with the enemy this morning, before Colonel Long was apprised of their approach. He moved the small force for duty in his camp at the time. One hundred and thirty men crossed to Col. Gilbert and engaged the rebels hotly, who afterwards gave way. Col. Long pursuing them closely, discovering a portion of their force cut off on the right. He charged them with sabres completely scattering them in great confusion in every direction.

Several of the enemy's number were known to be killed and wounded; 121 prisoners were captured, including five commissioned officers. The main rebel column fled, pursued five miles on the Dalton road, and when last seen was fleeing precipitately. Col. Long's loss was one man slightly wounded.

The officer in command of the station at Cleveland, also reports that he was attacked this morning, December 28, by a force of 100 rebels and that they drove them off.

FROM HANOVER'S FERRY.

Success of Gen. Kelly's Expedition.—400 Prisoners Captured.—Position of Rebel Troops.—Disastrous Defeat.

HANOVER'S FERRY, Dec. 25—9 P. M.

To Brig. Gen. Cullum, Chief of Staff: Gen. Sullivan's column returned safely, bringing 100 prisoners and about 100 horses and equipments, and my different columns are safely back—they captured in all, over 400 prisoners and a large quantity of property.

My plans and orders have been promptly and faithfully executed, and, with a single exception, with but small loss on our part.

A. F. KELLY, Brig. Gen. CUMBERLAND, Md., Dec. 30.

Gen. Kelly received information from Gen. Sullivan, the latter getting it from nine deserters just from the Shenandoah Valley, that the rebel Gen. Early, with 9,000 men,

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

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HISTORY OF MINNESOTA FROM 1840 TO 1861.

EARLY TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

Minnesota in 1849.

Progress of the State in Population and Wealth.

NAME AND HISTORY OF MINNESOTA.

Minnesota derives its name from the syllables of a Dakota compound—*Minnesota*, water—*Sotah*, bear or bluish—by which they describe the characteristic tint of the water of the Minnesota river, its principal secondary stream, and which Mr. Neill poetically translates into "sky tinted water." The peculiar hue has, however, a much less celestial origin, in the sedimentary blue clays brought down from the Blue Earth, 4,000 quints of which Le Sueur sent to France for copper earth, 170 years ago. The successive steps of discovery and advance from the east and south, which led the early explorers of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi to the sources of these rivers in Minnesota, are not within the range of topics prescribed for this sketch, which we cast chronologically as being the most concise and comprehensive arrangement of the few notable events of the period in question.

1609—Pierre Menard, a Catholic missionary, was the first writer who makes distinct mention of the Dakotas, the aboriginal inhabitants of Minnesota, called by the first voyagers "People of the Lakes."

1635—Father Pierre Menard in crossing from Lake Superior to the Dakotas, was lost in the forest, his canoe and baggage, long afterwards preserved among Dakotas as medicine charms, affording the only clue to his fate.

1656—Two Frenchmen, names unknown, are said to have visited the Dakota villages in pursuit of furs.

1681—Father Claude Allouez, a Catholic priest, the successor of Menard, who visited Fond du Lac in this year, is the first white man who is known to have set foot on the soil of Minnesota.

1679—The first trading post, probably the first European house, ever built in Minnesota, at Fort Charlotte, still maintained on the north shore of Lake Superior at the entrance of Pigeon River.

1678—Du Luth visited the Sissetons, and on the 15th of September visited Mille Lac which he called Lake DuLuth.

1680—About the first of May Louis Hennepin arrived at Saint Paul, a prisoner of a Dakota war party, the first white man who ever trod upon its soil, the first who ever saw the Falls of St. Anthony, the first who ever performed the rite of baptism in Minnesota, the first to predict the overland communication between the headwaters of the Mississippi and the Pacific ocean.

1680—Nicholas Perrot first planted the cross and arms of France on the soil of Minnesota, and first laid claim to the country for France. He built the first French post in Minnesota, on the shore of Lake Pepin, a little above the entrance of the Mississippi.

1681—Le Sueur built the second French post in Minnesota on an island below Lake St. Croix, What Island?

1700—Le Sueur established Fort L'Huilier at the mouth of the Blue Earth, and the first who supplied the Sioux with fire-arms.

1763—France ceded Minnesota, east of the Mississippi, to England, and west of it to Spain.

1760—Jonathan Carver visited St. Anthony's Falls and the Minnesota river, discovered the cave in Dayton's Bluff, now a rock house, once the famous retreat of Indians, and in pretended treaty with the Sioux, laid the foundation of the "Carver tract" title, the scrip of which used to be floating about some twelve or fifteen years ago.

1773—The Northwestern Fur Company established itself in Minnesota.

1803, May 7.—The part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi became a part of Indiana, by the division of Ohio.

1803, Dec. 20.—Minnesota west of the Mississippi, for forty years in possession of Spain as a part of Louisiana, was ceded to the United States by Napoleon, who had just obtained it from Spain.

1805—Upper Louisiana was organized as Missouri Territory; Capt. Zebulon Pike, who afterwards fought fighting his country at York, Canada, visited Minnesota to establish government fortifications, but the chief traders, Blaisdell, Cameron and Rollette, disregarded his regulations, and continued to occupy the country with posts on their own account. Their influence was all on the side of the British.

1812.—The Dakotas, Ojibwas, and Winnebagos, under the leadership of the leaders, joined the British in the war against the United States. In this year the Red River Colony was established by Lord Selkirk.

1810.—Minnesota, east of the Mississippi, became a part of the country of Crawford, Michigan, Lewis Cass, Governor, Col. Leavenworth arrived at the mouth of the Minnesota to build a fort there; Taliaferro appointed Indian agent.

1820, Sept. 10.—The corner stone of Fort Snelling laid; Governor Cass, of Michigan, visiting Minnesota by way of Lake Superior, crossing from St. Louis river to Rainy Lake, and descending the Mississippi to Fort Snelling; concluded a peace between the Ojibwas and Sioux; Col. Snelling relieved Leavenworth this year, in command of the fort.

1823.—The first steamboat arrived at Mendota, the Virginia; Major Stephen H. Long, of the Government to explore the Minnesota river, and the immediate frontier. Beltrami, who had accompanied the expedition, explored the sources of the Mississippi.

1825.—The dividing line between the Sioux and Chippewas fixed by treaty at Prairie du Chien from near St. Croix Falls to Red River, at Buffalo river. In this year a number of Swiss were driven from Selkirk Settlement by a flood and settled in Minnesota.

1827.—Schoneller discovered the source of

the Mississippi. The present mission established by the Rev. W. T. Bouwmeester at Leech Lake.

1834.—The west side of the Mississippi was attached to Michigan, having since the admission of Missouri, been without an organized government.

1835.—Cathlin, the artist, and Featherstonhaugh, geologist, visited Minnesota, the latter exploring the Minnesota river.

1836.—The Territory of Wisconsin organized, and embraced all of Minnesota east of the Mississippi. In 1838 Iowa was formed, embracing all west of the Mississippi. Jean N. Nicollet, geologist and naturalist, explored the Minnesota, the Red River, and the sources of the Mississippi.

1837.—Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin, made a treaty at Fort Snelling with the Chippewas, by which they ceded to the United States all the pine land on the St. Croix and its tributaries, a treaty was also effected at Washington with a deputation of Dakotas for all their lands east of the Mississippi.

1838.—The first claim was made at St. Paul by a Frenchman, Parant by name, a whisky seller.

1839.—Joseph R. Brown, elected as a representative of Crawford county, which then included all the Wisconsin portion of Minnesota, procured the organization of St. Croix county with Dakota (Stillwater) as county seat.

1840, Aug. 6.—The Wisconsin Enabling Act passed, Dec. 23. The Wisconsin delegate, Morgan S. Foster, introduced a bill for the organization of the Territory of Minnesota, making the western boundary the Sioux and Red Rivers.

1847.—The Wisconsin Constitutional Convention in session. Their Constitution fixed the western line of Wisconsin on the Red River, a protest sent to Congress against the boundary.

1848, May 20th.—Wisconsin admitted with its present western boundary and Minnesota ceased to form a part of Wisconsin.

From the point thus reached by this sequence of historical epochs, whose interrelated detail belong to the history of the fur trade or the general chronicle, Minnesota starts upon an independent career of her own.

Upon the admission of Wisconsin, John Catlin, the Secretary of the old Territorial Government, assumed the Governorship of the Dakota, under the name of Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, that the laws of Wisconsin were still in force in the unadmitted Territory. H. H. Sibley had already been appointed, at a meeting of the settlers at St. Paul, to press their claims at Washington for a Territorial organization, when the Wisconsin delegate resigning, Catlin ordered a special election for delegate to Congress. On the 30th of October, 1848, H. H. Sibley was elected delegate over H. M. Rice, his opponent. On the 14th of January, 1849, Mr. Sibley, after some opposition, took his seat as delegate for Wisconsin. On the 31st of March, 1849, the last day of the session, a bill was passed organizing the Territory of Minnesota, with its present eastern boundary, and western on the Missouri, with St. Paul as its Capital.

On the 19th day of March following, President Taylor appointed the following officers for the administration of the new Territory: Alex. Ramsey, Governor; C. K. Smith, Secretary; Aaron Goodrich, Chief Justice; Dr. Cooper and B. M. McKee, Associate Justices; John L. Taylor, Marshal; H. L. Moss, U. S. Attorney.

"More than a month," says Mr. Neill, "after the adjournment of Congress, just at the close of the year, amid terrific storms of thunder and torrents of rain, the weekly storm raged, the first to force its way through the icy barrier of Lake Pepin, rounded the rocky point, whistling long and loud, as if the bearer of glad tidings. Before she was safely moored to the landing at St. Paul, the shouts of the expectant villagers announced that there was to Congress, Minnesota, and that St. Paul was the seat of government. Nine days afterward, there arrived Jas. Goodhue, with press, types, and printing material."

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THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY
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Sailors and Laborers on the construction work
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GOOD WINTER APPLES,
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For that is the place you can get your
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MERINOES
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Which we will sell
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IF YOU WANT
Sontags, Nubias or Hoods,
Go to the Cheap Cash Store.

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We have a fine assortment of
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Which we are selling low to
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IF YOU WANT
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For the cold weather, go to
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FOR THE GENTLEMEN WE HAVE
Cloths, Hosiery, Cassimeres, Sateen, Neck
Ties and Collars, which we will sell
CHEAP FOR CASH.
The Cheap Cash Store
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And that we will sell goods as cheap as the
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AT A. BLAKEMAN'S,
N. B.—The Cheap American Gothic Clock, at
Factory prices. All warranted to run well.
On Third Street,
SILVER TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, ICE
PITCHERS, CASTORS,
Solid Silver Spoons—Pures Coin,
Diamond, Opal and Ruby Rings, Solid Gold Ear-
rings and Pins in sets.
From \$15 to \$50.
\$10,000 worth of SEITH THOMAS CLOCKS
JUST RECEIVED.
Those wishing to supply themselves with a per-
fect Clock, will buy the SEITH THOMAS
CLOCK.

A. BLAKEMAN.
N. B.—The Cheap American Gothic Clock, at
Factory prices. All warranted to run well.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of the American
manufactured Watch adjusted to heat and cold,
and the most perfect time made. A. BLAKE-
MAN sells them at manufacturer's prices. Don't
mistake the place. Be sure that you call in at
THE NEW JEWELRY STORE.
dec15-1y

FOSTER & HARDENBURGH,
SHIP CHANDLERS AND
SAIL MAKERS,
No. 217 South Water Street, Chicago.
Have constantly on hand a large assortment of
Manilla & Tarred Rope,
Ditching Ropes,
Old Canvass, Oakum, Tar, Pitch,
CHAINS, TACKLE BLOCKS, TENTS, AWW
INGS, WAGON COVERS, COTTON
AND RUSSIA DUCKS,
FLAGS, &c., &c.
Common and Patent Hoist W heels, for build
lugs, constantly on hand.
O. F. FOSTER, (deci1-1y) O. M. HARDENBURGH
no10-1m

AGENTS, ST. PAUL.

300 lbs. selected
Fall and Winter Apples
AT PUTNAM'S.

Winter Wheat Flour,
AT PUTNAM'S.

CHEESE—ONE THOUSAND LBS.
Extra Hamburg,
AT PUTNAM'S.

C. W. WOOLLEY,
LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,
FORWARDING
AND
Commission Merchant.
DEALER IN GROCERIES
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &c., &c., &c.
AND
AGENT FOR THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND
CONNECTIONS.
Contracts for transportation between St. Paul
Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and
all points East, made upon the lowest and most
favorable terms.
Mark packages. "C. W. WOOLLEY,
ST. PAUL,
Jan-1y

J. P. HUTCHINSON & CO.,
Commission Merchants
AND
PRODUCE DEALERS,
SIBLEY STREET,.....NEAR LEVEE
oct-1y St. Paul, Minnesota.

BEAUPRE & KELLY,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
AND
Wholesale Grocers,
Prince's Block, Jackson-st., St. Paul.
FRIEGHT AGENTS FOR
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien R.R.
LAPLIN, SMITH & CO'S
GUNPOWDER.
St. Paul, October 13, 1863. oct13-1m

CARPETS.
STRONG'S CARPET HALL,
225 Third-St., Rogers' Block,
where will be found a large assortment of
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings,
CURTAIN AND SHADE MATERIALS,
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, WALL PAPER, &c.
New Goods constantly arriving and sold as
low as the lowest.
UPHOLSTERING DONE TO ORDER.
R. O. STRONG.

ENLIST AND AVOID THE DRAFT.
2d Minn. Cavalry!
THIS REGIMENT WILL POSITIVELY never leave
the State in ANY emergency. This I state on
the highest authority, while the bounty is the
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\$102 for New Recruits, and \$102 for any one
who has already served Nine Months
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Subsistence and Transportation will be furnished
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Persons desiring to enlist in this company can
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dec1-1f M. C. RUSSELL, Recruiting Officer.

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Has just opened a New Gallery on the ground
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Special Attention given to ZALZRO
CHILDREN'S PICTURES
Pictures from Locket Size to Life Size, in the
Finest Style.
All Photograph Albums furnished as cheap as
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CORRAGE, SLEIGH SHOES AND
FANNING MILLS.
For sale by
NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

CHICAGO BREWERY.
LILL & DIVERSY
BREWERS OF
LILL'S STOCK
AND
Cream Pale Ale,
LAGER BEER,
PORTER AND BROWN STOUT
FOR SALE BY
WM. CONSTANS,
no10-1m

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Extra Hamburg,
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FOR
FRESH CANNED
RASPBERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES,
STRAWBERRIES,
PEACHES,
PINE APPLES,
TOMATOES,
CHERRIES

NEW DRIED
BLACKBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES,
CHERRIES,
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PINE APPLES,
TOMATOES,
CHERRIES

CURRENTS, SAGO, FARINA,
TAPIOCA AND HOMONY.
Stuart's White Drip, Extra Honey, Golden, Am-
ber and Sugar House Syrups.
New Sugar Cured Dried Beef, and Pine Apple
Cheese, and a complete and desirable
stock of Fresh

Groceries & Provisions.
S. K. PUTNAM,
near the Post Office.

CIDER.
100 bbls. pure Juice of the Apple, at PUTNAM'S.

GRAPES.
25 boxes Isabella and Catawbas, at PUTNAM'S

APPLES.
400 barrels Winter, at PUTNAM'S. not

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.
GENERAL DEALER IN

Family Groceries,
GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

In Moffet's Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth
streets,
Goods delivered to all parts of the City free of
charge. no10-1f

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200 bbls. selected
Fall and Winter Apples
AT PUTNAM'S.

Winter Wheat Flour,
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CHEESE—ONE THOUSAND LBS.
Extra Hamburg,
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THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1864.—DOUBLE SHEET.

PROSPECTUS.

1864.

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Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

Is universally admitted to be the

Best Newspaper Published Northwest of Chicago.

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OTHER JOURNAL IN THE STATE.

The tremendous issues of the contest which is to culminate in the approaching Presidential Campaign of 1864—the result of which will decide whether Slavery, the mother of the rebellion, shall perish with her infernal offspring, or survive to generate a new progeny of National crimes and disasters—has, in the third year of its publication, reached a circulation of more than 100,000 COPIES.

Leading Republican Journal of Minnesota.

Minnesota can be carried next fall by a majority of fifteen thousand for the two causes of FREEDOM AND THE UNION, if in every city, town and ward the earnest best one begins by persisting every intelligent voter to

Take the Press.

Every Republican and Union man should

Take the Press.

Because it is the only Republican or reliable Union Journal published in the capital.

Everybody who wants a first-class Newspaper, should

Take the Press.

Because in all its departments of Telegraphic, General, State, Local, and Commercial News, in the extent, variety and interest of its Home and Military Correspondence, in its universal and just view of the best and most enterprising enterprise of the Northwest of Chicago.

Every politician should

Take the Press.

Because it contains every important public document, speech or letter bearing on the great questions of the day.

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Take the Press.

Because it is the OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE AND OF THE UNITED STATES, and the only Journal which publishes all the LAWS OF MINNESOTA, AND ALL THE ACTS OF CONGRESS, and during the coming winter will contain full and carefully prepared reports of the PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE AND OF CONGRESS.

Every merchant, business man, farmer and mechanic should

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Because it is the only Minnesota paper which contains full and accurate daily Monetary and Commercial reports of the LOCAL AND GENERAL MARKETS, and because its circulation by the DEPOSIT OF ANY OTHER PAPER, is the favorite medium of advertising in all departments of trade and industry.

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Take the Press.

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Everybody desirous of promoting immigration to Minnesota should

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Because it is the best paper to send abroad to disseminate a correct appreciation of the resources of the State.

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One copy one year, \$2.00

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LYRICS OF LOYALTY.

THE POETRY OF THE WAR.

From the very beginning of the present great American war up to the present moment the struggle has presented features of romantic or pathetic interest which have at once struck the poetic instincts of writers in all parts of the country; and while many poets of extended local and even national fame were moved to patriotic utterance, many more anonymous contributors to provincial and often obscure journals exhibited, when writing of our war, a poetic fire and skill as admirable as unexpected.

Mr. Frank Moore, the editor of the *Rebellion Record*, having preserved almost all these war poems, has, from the enormous accumulation, judiciously selected the best for preservation in book form, under the general title "Lyrics of Loyalty," and Putnam has published them in a neat pocket pocket edition, printed by Houghton, of the *Riverside Press*, and bound in the new style of "red, white and blue."

The volume is an admirable one for presentation to friends in the army, where it may elicit many a tedious hour of camp life.

The collection opens with Mr. Bryant's poem "Our Country's Call," beginning with the lines:

"Lay down the axe, fling by the spade; Leave in its track the falling plough."

Whittier, T. B. Read, Longfellow and O. W. Holmes are among the more noted contributors; but as their war songs have been copied and read all over the country, and are probably familiar to most of our readers, we prefer to give here, as examples of the style of the book, a few of the poems emanating from less celebrated pens, or still more modestly attributed only to anonymous authors.

We begin with this spirited war-ry:

THE CAVALRY CHARGE—BY FRANCIS A. DUBOIS.

With bay of the trumpet And roll of the drum, And keen ring of bugles, The cavalry come, Sharp clank the steel scabbards, The battle-cries ring, And foam from red nostrils, The wild chargers leap, Trump! Trump! Over the green sword, That quivers before, Stands held by the curb-bit The fierce horses go!

And the grim-visaged Colonel, The only one to the front, Peels forth to the squadrons: "The order—'Trot on!'"

On and on the soldier, The troopers move forward, As rings the word "gallop!" The steel scabbards clank, And each word is pressed, To a horse's hot flank; And swift is their rush, As the wild torrents flow, When he pours from the erg, "Like shift from the low, And madly light is hurled On the wavering line, A thousand bright sabres Are gleaming in the air, A thousand dark horses Are dashed on the square, Headless and headless, Unerring as death— No sabre cut is stilled, But to the front they lay, For the charge is on! Hurrah! they are broken— Hurrah! boys, they fly— None linger save those Who but linger to die.

Rein up your hot horses, And still in your men, The trumpet sounds "Rally To color!" again, Some saddles are empty, Some comrades are slain, And some noble horses He stirs on the plain, But war's chance game, boys, And weeping in vain.

Quite different in style and sentiment—the reverse of the medal—is this touching picture of

THE DEAD DRUMMER-BOY.

Mid tangled roots that lined the wild ravine, Where the fierce fight raged hottest through the day, And where the dead in scattered heaps were seen, Amid the dripping forest's shade and sheen, Spectators in death he lay.

The setting sun, which glanced athwart the place, In slanting lines, like amber-tinted rain, Fell silences on the drummer's untimely face, Where death had left his finger's trace In one bright crimson stain.

The silken fringes of his once bright eye Lay like a shadow upon his cheek so fair; His lips were parted by a long drawn sigh, That with his soul had mounted to the sky On some wild martial air.

No more his hand the fierce tattoo shall beat, The shrill reveille, or the long roll's call, Or sound the charge, when in the smoke and heat Of fiery onset, with foe shall meet, And gallant men shall fall.

Yet may be in some happy home, that one, A mother, reading from the list of dead, Shall chance to view the name of her dear son, And move her lips to say, "God's will be done!"

And how in grief her head, But more than this what tongue shall tell his story?

Perhaps his boyish longings were for fame; He lived, he died, and so memento mori— Enough it on the page of War and Glory, Some hand has writ his name.

Maternal anxieties find their expression in many of these poems, but in none of them are they couched in more beautiful language than in "The Soldier's Mother," of which pathetic anonymous lines we can only find space to copy a few:

"It is night—almost morning—the clock has struck three; Who can tell where, this moment, my darling may be? On the windy has gathered the moisture like dew;

I can see where the moonbeams steal trembling through;

It is cold, but not windy—how dreary and dim;

It must be for our soldiers exposed in the camp;

Though I know it is warmer and balmy there, Yet I shrink from the thought of the chilling night air;

For he never was used to the hardships of men When at home, for I shielded and cherished him then;

And to all that could tend to his comfort I saw—

For he seemed like a child till he went to the war!

He is twenty, I know; and boys younger than he,

In the ranks going by, every day we can see; And those stronger and prouder by far I have met.

But I never have seen a young soldier, as yet, With so gallant a mien or so lady a brow—

How the sun and the wind must have darkened it now!

How he will have been changed when he comes from the South!

With his beard shining out the sweet smiles And the fragrant beauty, the womanly will be bronzed from the delicate lines of his face.

Where, of late, only childhood's soft beauty I saw—

For he seemed like a child till he went to the war!

Here is a little gem, like a cabinet picture in a gallery of large landscapes:

THE VOLUNTEER.

Hard by the porch of the village church, A dusty traveler late and to rest, His head drooped tired down upon his breast, But the word of prayer wakes new life there.

"God bless the brave, who go to save Our country, in her dark, dread hour of danger!"

The good man's voice was comfort to the soldier, who with his eyes and soul, Duty wipes away a tear as he hurries to the war.

Another incident is thus described at greater length:

CARTE DE VISITE.

Anonymous.

'Twas a terrible fight, the soldier said: "Our colonel was one of the first to fall, Shot dead on the field by a rifle ball— A brave heart that this never told."

A group for the painter's art were they: The soldier with scarred and sunburnt face, A fair-haired girl, full of youth and grace, And her aged mother, wrinkled and gray.

These three in the porch, where the sunlight came, Through the tangled leaves of the jasmine vine, Spilling itself like a golden wine, And flicking the doorway with rings of flame.

The soldier had stopped to rest by the way, For the air was sultry with summer heat, The road was like a furnace, and the feet, And a weary day tance before him lay.

"Yes, a terrible fight, our Ensign was shot As the order to charge was given the men, When one from the ranks seized our colors, and then He, too, fell dead on the self-same spot."

"A handsome boy was this last: his hair Clustered in curls round his noble brow; I can almost fancy I see him now, With the scarlet stain on his face so fair."

"What was his name—have you never heard? Where was he from, this youth who fell?" And your regiment, stranger, which was it?

"Our regiment? It was the Twenty-third."

The color led from the young girl's cheek, Leaving it as white as the face of the dead; The mother lifted her eyes and said, "Pity my daughter—in mercy speed!"

"I never knew aught of this gallant youth," The soldier answered; "not even his name, Or from what part of our great land he came— As God is above, I speak the truth!"

"But when we buried our dead that night, I took from his breast this picture—see! It is as like him as like can be; Hold it this way, toward the light."

One glance, and a look, half-sad, half-wild, The soldier's heart grew more pale, Then a passionate, hopeless, heart-broken wail, And the mother bent low o'er the prostrate child.

In conclusion, we quote a characteristic marching song of the style which we probably find a wider circle of admirers than more finished and elegant strains:

TO CANAAN—A SONG OF THE SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.

Where are you going, soldiers, With banner, gun and sword? We're marching South to Canaan, To battle for the Lord!

What Captain leads your armies Along the red coast? The Mighty One of Israel, His name is Lord of Hosts!

To Canaan, to Canaan, The Lord has led us forth, To plant upon the rebel towers The banners of the North!

What troop is this that follows, All armed with pikes and spears? These are the swarthy bondsmen, The iron-skin brigades!

They'll pile up Freedom's breastwork, They'll soon our rebels' Canaan; Who then will be their owner And march then off for slaves?

To Canaan, to Canaan, The Lord has led us forth, To plant upon the rebel's chain The hammer of the North!

What song is this you're singing? The same that Israel sang When Moses led the mighty choir, And Miriam's timbrel rung! To Canaan, to Canaan!

The priests and maidens cried; The people's voice replied, To Canaan, to Canaan, The Lord has led us forth, To triumph through its dens and den.

The authors of the North! When Canaan's hosts are scattered, And all her walls lie flat, What follows next in order?—

The Lord will see to that! We'll build the tyrant's sepulchre— We'll build the people's throne— When half the world is Freedom's, Then all the world's our own.

To Canaan, to Canaan, The Lord has led us forth, To sweep the rebel threshing-floors, A whirlwind from the North.

Mr. Moore has in making this admirable collection, not only placed the lovers of national and original poetry under great obligations, but has done a real service to our country and its history in preserving what would otherwise be the ephemeral souvenirs of the war; and should the forthcoming volumes of the

series, now compiling under the titles "Songs of the Soldiers" and "Personal and Political Ballads of the War," prove to be as admirably arranged and as judiciously selected as the present volume, they cannot fail to remain among the most interesting and characteristic specimens of our war literature.

Adventures of a Teacher in Dixie.

"I will be revenged on the accursed Yankee cur!" I will teach him what it is to be a Southerner!"

These words were uttered in a sort of undergrowth by a figure just emerged from the shade of a large dwelling. It was a man apparently about thirty years of age, active and well built. He glanced upward at the house, then muttered a deep oath, and strode rapidly away. After slaking his thirst he went into an adjoining room, where he mounted his horse and rode off.

A ride of fifteen minutes brought him to a low, dingy-looking building, which answered the double purpose of a store and hotel for such weary travelers as were of the nature of the place.

A crowd was assembled about the entrance, and the subject in the presence of Captain Daniels. As he rose to go the young lady started up somewhat suddenly, seized his hand, and, after a deep, earnest, melancholy gaze into his countenance, said, in a mournful tone,

"Are you determined, William?"

It was the first time she had called him by that familiar name; he felt a queer sensation within his breast, and it was some moments before he could answer.

"I am, Irene," he said, "I have spoken what is to my lips, and passed as if I felt at my boldness. But love lingers at locksmiths, and why not at a country school?"

William had now crossed the Rubicon, and he ventured forward. "I am determined, Irene," he said, "I can no longer remain; for nothing could induce me to become a traitor to my country by taking the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy; and if I should I would be unworthy of your esteem—your love."

He hesitated an instant, and then continued, "For you who will give false to his country will prove false to all else."

"I would not have you prove false to your country, William. But you have been so quiet no one will think of molesting you," she replied, as she gazed fondly upon him.

"Ah! Irene, you little know the men engaged in this foul conspiracy. They only hope of success in keeping down all opposition to their movements at the expense of a universal despotism. I must go," he said, as for the first time he pressed her to his bosom.

"Then I will go, too," she exclaimed, and as she spoke her features, hitherto illumined by a soft melancholy hue, assumed a flushed and determined expression. "I will go with you," she said, "I will go with you."

"You, Irene?" ejaculated the young man with a look of bewilderment.

"Yes, William. I will have no tie to bind me to this place when you are gone, and my soul has long revolved at this ungodly rebellion. My father fought bravely in many a battle under the glorious old Star-Spangled Banner, and he would not rest easy in his grave if his only child should countenance the madmen in their desperate schemes to drag the proud emblem of our nation in the dust."

As she spoke her features were illumined with a bright glow that at that moment rendered her exceedingly beautiful, and the young man clasped her to his bosom and fervently exclaimed,

"My own Irene! Spoken like a true daughter of Columbia!"

After a few moments' pause he continued:

"But where will you go? Then—your father's?"

"Go!" she exclaimed, as the fire darted from the hitherto mild eyes, "why go with you, to be sure! That is, if you do not object too strenuously. As for me, I shall go with you, and I will not return for anything else, and he will not return for anything else."

"You would willingly, then, share my destiny whatever it may be?" he said, as he gazed at her tenderly.

"Willingly?" she replied, "I will follow you wherever you go."

"Do you know how small my fortune is?"

"I care not for your fortune. It is yours! I care for, and know that you possess the noble traits of human nature, and that is sufficient for me."

"Ah! but Irene, I am poor. My whole fortune is in my own exertions. I have but a few hundred dollars in the world; and as he spoke he heaved a deep sigh.

"My fortune will do for both; and thank Heaven that the largest portion of it is invested in the North," she replied.

"But your uncle is your guardian."

"He is my guardian. Last month I became my own guardian, and shall remain so until I choose another. And my next guardian must not be a traitor," she said, smilingly, as she looked up into his face.

At this moment the conversation was interrupted by a knock on the door.

"Come in," she said, as she resumed her seat.

The door opened, and in hurried a stalwart negro with the perspiration streaming down his sable cheeks, while consternation was pictured in his countenance.

"Why, what is the matter, Bob?"

"Speak, quick!" she nervously exclaimed, as she arose and approached towards him.

"Oh! missus, excuse us for comin' in, but dey is ar' er him, and I tought un best to come as fast as I could to let you know."

"After him! After who?" she ejaculated, as she caught him by the arm.

"After Massa Holmes, dere!" exclaimed Bob, pointing towards the young man.

"After Mr. Holmes? What do you mean, Robert?" she exclaimed, while a nervous tremor seized her.

"Why, missus, you see, I see whar just comin' round de corner ob de house as Massa Daniels, and whar de young man, swarin' to hisself 'bout vengeance on de Yankee; and as I didn't know ob no udder Yankee 'bout here, but Massa Holmes, I tought ob course it must be him—kase you lub Massa Holmes better dan Massa Daniels, and dat whar de reason why he got mad."

"Love Mr. Holmes! Who told you so?" interrupted Irene.

"Excuse me, missus—nobody told me so; but I kinder tought so—dat was all—and I couldn't help dat, you know. So as I see knows dat his company whar a going to be up to de store to-night, kase I see a good many ob 'em goin' thar, I run along in de shade round behind de house, crept close up by de winder in de room whar dey meet, and dar heerd Massa Daniels tell 'em dat dey whar to take de Yankee schoolmaster down in de hollow and hang him, kase he'd bin talkin' to de niggers 'bout bobolism. He told 'em dar whar down here, and dat when dey had drunk enough ob whiskey, dat dey whar to cum down and tak' him. And, missus, dey will be here putty soon, kase I tought I heard 'em when I was in de gate. Didn't I do right missus?"

"Yes, yes! Thanks, Bob. But what is to be done?" she inquired, with much agitation.

"I tinks, missus, dat Massa Holmes had better get out ob de way mighty soon."

"Good night!" said the young man, as he started toward the door.

"Stop, William! You must stay here to night!" said Irene, as she sprang forward and caught hold of him.

Bob, who was glancing eagerly out of the window, now turned quickly about and said,

"You late to run now! Dey is cumin' up de lawn, and de'll be round de house. You know, missus, whar dey done at Massa Gerdon's tudder night."

At this instant a noise was heard at the front door.

"There! quick, William! My room! Fly! quick!" And as she spoke she pushed him toward the door which Bob had opened, leading to an adjoining room.

As soon as he had crossed the threshold she closed and locked the door, putting the key in her pocket.

The noise at the outer door now increased. Bob took up a lighted candle and timidly descended the stairs, taking care to make enough noise for those outside to hear. Reaching the lower landing he slowly unlocked the door, and then, holding the candle up full in the face of the man who had been knocking, said,

"What an do matter dis time ob night wid so much noise? What do you want?"

"We want the schoolmaster," growled the man.

"Well, dis ain't de place to cum, and make such a noise about de schoolmaster. Go along wid you to his house, and not fighten missus to death. Massa Facker'll git it to you when he cum home. See if he don't!"

"None of your jaw, but go and tell the schoolmaster some gentlemen want to see him, replied the man, in a fierce tone.

"De schoolmaster ain't here, tell you. He has gone home along time ago, answered Bob, with the utmost sangfroid.

"You lie, you black scoundrel, you!" hissed, with a voice from the crowd, "I see his shadow in the room as we came up de lawn."

"Dat you, Massa Daniels?"

"Yes, it is me," said that personage, stepping forward. "Go and tell Mr. Holmes that he is wanted."

"Massa Holmes ain't here," reiterated Bob, not at all thrown off by the guard at the savage demeanor of the captain.

"Dat was my shakker you see in de room, Massa Daniels."

"Men, do your duty!" exclaimed the captain, not deigning to hold further parley.

A number of the band now surrounded the house, illuminating the scene with their torches, which they now lighted, in order to discover their victim if he should attempt to escape, while others entered the dwelling. A party, with the Captain at their head, ascended the stairs and entered the room where Irene was sitting.

Irene had by this time recovered her presence of mind, and, gazing sternly at the Captain, she said,

"Why this outrage in my sister's absence, Captain Daniels?"

"We are not doing our duty. We are in search of an Abolitionist, whom we have good reason to suppose is concealed in this house," he replied. "Search that room," he continued, turning to

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SAINT PAUL, JANUARY 1, 1864.

DOUBLE SHEET

SAINT PAUL!

THE ANTE-DILUVIAN ERA
FROM 1680 TO 1849.

Its Geography and
Topography.

HISTORY OF ITS EARLY
SETTLEMENT.

The First White Man at St. Paul.

THE FIRST YANKEE.

The Oracle of the
Great Cave.

St. Paul the Capital of Min-
nesota a Hundred
Years Ago.

THE FOUNDERS OF ST. PAUL.

Early Real Estate Operations.

THE FIRST LEGISLATURE.

The First Town Council.

GEOGRAPHY OF ST. PAUL.

When the Organic Act of Minnesota passed Congress on the 3d of March, 1859, designating St. Paul as the seat of Government of the infant Territory, its name was upon no existing map, or if any enterprising geographer had pushed so far beyond his age, it was invariably placed above St. Anthony Falls, which reversed of relative position it holds on many of the extant maps of the year ensuing.

But the best of geographers might be pardoned for some confusion upon the subject, when as the heroine of "Floral Homes" informs us, she was assured, while en route for the scene of her labors, by a gentleman just returned from a trip to St. Anthony Falls, that there was no such place as St. Paul. But as there has turned out to be such a place as St. Paul, and the name has crept from the Organic Act extensively into the newspapers, let us first find out what sort of a place it is, and how it came there—this upstart, which salutes the world as the capital of a Territory 149,000 square miles in extent.

And first to prevent mistakes by future geographers it will be proper to fix its exact position on the map. Saint Paul, then, the Saint Paul of 1819, is situated in latitude 44 deg. 32 min. 46 sec., and longitude 93 deg. 4 min. 54 sec.; some 14 miles by the river below St. Anthony Falls and five miles below the mouth of the St. Peter, now Minnesota river, or at near the head of continuous steamboat navigation on the Mississippi, and as we learn from Nicollet, 2,136 miles above its mouth and 704 miles from its source in Lake Itasca. It lies on the east bank of the Mississippi on a grand exterior curve or elbow of the great river, where, after receiving the waters of the Minnesota, it sweeps backwards from its northeasterly detour and regains its general southeasterly direction.

TOPOGRAPHY OF ST. PAUL.

Before the white man had moulded the topography of the place into new forms or the axe had felled it of its sylvan charm it presented to the Indian who floated past it in his canoe, or gazed at it from the ancient burial ground that overlooked it from the East, a terraced plateau of oak openings, ringed with a semi-circular chain of tree-crowned hills in the rear, and terminating on the river in a steep mural front of white sand stone, flanked by thick wooded bottoms on what are now the upper and lower levees. Where the latter now slope upwards in smoothly graded streets, three brooks leaped in cascades or dashed in torrents down rocky and winding ravines whose outlines are not yet obliterated. Tradition—the tradition of twenty years ago—says that this was the favorite pasture of the deer; while upon the site of the costly dwellings which now adorn the grounds behind the International Hotel, a broad lake spread over many a modern lot and street, in whose reedy banks the duck nestled or the muskrat built his lodge. From the bold escarpment of quartzose

sandstone, gleaming white, which terminated the upper plateau upon the river's brink, St. Paul derived its primitive Indian name of *Im-ni-jaska*, or "White Rock."

EPOCHS.

The history of what is now St. Paul, divides itself into three distinct periods, marked by corresponding changes of names.

1. The period of Indian occupancy till 1838 when it was known as Imnijaaka.
2. The period of squatter settlement from 1838 to 1849, when it was known by the Indians as "the place where they sell whiskey," and by the whites as "Fig's Eye."
3. Since 1849, when it was selected as the Capital of the Territory of Minnesota by the name of St. Paul, which had been bestowed upon it two years before.

THE FIRST WHITE MAN IN ST. PAUL.

Louis Hennepin whose name is indelibly associated with the history of Minnesota as the first white man who ascended the Mississippi within its borders, and as the discoverer of the Falls of St. Anthony, was undoubtedly the first white man who ever set foot upon the site of St. Paul. On April, 30th 1680, nearly one hundred and eighty-four years ago Hennepin, a captive in the hands of a war party of Dakotas on their way to Mille Lac landed "in a bay, leagues below the Falls of St. Anthony," a description of which, under other circumstances fixes the locality under Dayton's Bluff, at the mouth of Trout Brook—about three quarters of a mile below the Press office.

THE FIRST AMERICAN IN SAINT PAUL.

Eighty-seven years have passed since the arrival of Hennepin. Perrot has built and abandoned a fort on Lake Pepin and planted the arms of France in Minnesota. Le Sueur has explored the Minnesota and given it the name of his gallant friend Capt. St. Pierre. The Dakotas have been driven from the northern lakes by the Chippewas, and Minnesota, by the treaty of Versailles, has just passed from the dominion of France to the flag of England, when on one fine morning, in November, 1766, a keen, practical Yankee, the forerunner of all the Yankees in this part of the world, stepped into St. Paul near where Hennepin had landed three generations before. It was Brother Jonathan Carver, fresh from Connecticut, come to trade; Carver, great progenitor of the land-speculators of Minnesota, first and greatest of the race.

CARVER'S CAVE.

Jonathan's landing was at the foot of Dayton's bluff, and his account of the discovery made there, is the first memorial which links St. Paul with the traditions of the Dakotas:

About thirteen miles below the Falls of St. Anthony * * * is a remarkable cave of amazing depth. The Indians term it *Waukan-ta*, that is, *the dwelling of the gods*. The arch within is near fifteen feet high and about thirty broad; the bottom consists of clear sand. About thirty feet from the entrance begins a lake, the water of which is transparent, and extends to an unsearchable distance, for the darkness of the cave prevents all attempts to acquire a knowledge of it. * * * I found in this cave many Indian hieroglyphics, which appeared very ancient, for they so covered were with moss that it was with difficulty I could trace them. They were cut in a rude manner upon the inside of the wall which was composed of a stone so extremely soft that it might be easily penetrated with a knife. * * * At a little distance from this dreary cavern is the burying place of the Indians of Xanulowessic (Dakota) Indians. Though these people have no fixed residence, being in tents and seldom in one spot, yet they always bring the bones of their dead to this place, which they take the opportunity of doing when the chiefs meet to hold their councils and to settle public affairs for the ensuing summer.

These ancient burial mounds still exist on Dayton's bluff, and, a few years ago, Mr. Neill had one of them opened. In this, which was 218 feet in circumference and 18 feet high, he found the remains of skulls and teeth at the depth of three or four feet.

The "dwelling of the gods," or what remains of it, is now a root house where Mr. Dayton will, we doubt not, be glad to show the curious visitor to what base uses we may come at last. The little wall was crumbled under the frosts of a coming fall little of the original cave was left before the gods gave place to turpines. In 1897, Major Long was obliged to creep through the sandstone debris at its mouth on all fours. In 1837, Nicollet worked for two days to effect an entrance, and confirmed the accuracy of Carver's description.

"A Chippewa warrior made a long harangue on the occasion, threw his knife into the lake as an offering to Wakan-ta." Indian photographs still remain, grey with age, upon portions of the wall still standing.

ST. PAUL THE CAPITAL OF MINNESOTA A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

After a voyage to what is now Anoka and up the Minnesota river for 200 miles, Carver, on the 1st of May, 1767, returned to the "Great Cave" where he officiated as the first representative of the whites in the great Annual Legislative Session of the Dakotas bands, and made the first speech ever delivered by a Yankee in St. Paul.

"At this season," says Carver, "these bands go annually to the Great Cave before mentioned to hold a grand Council with all the other bands wherein they settle all their operations for the ensuing summer."

Thus early was Saint Paul the Capital of Minnesota. Nothing could be more significant of the geographical centrality of Saint Paul than this fact, that from immemorial time it had, at that date, been the political centre of the scattered bands of the Dakota nation.

THE FIRST LAND SPECULATOR IN SAINT PAUL.

It was here too, at this "great cave," that the first conveyance of land was made

and the first deed signed in Minnesota. This was the instrument by which the heirs of Carver founded their title to Carver's tract, which contained Saint Anthony, Saint Paul and a large part of Wisconsin. The document is curious and runs in this wise:

"To Jonathan Carver, a chief under the most mighty and potent George the Third, King of the English and other nations, the fame of whose warriors has reached off ears, has been now fully told us by our good brother Jonathan, aforesaid, whom we rejoice to have come among us and bring us good news from his country."

We, the chiefs of the Nadowessies, who have heretofore our seals, do, by these presents for ourselves and our heirs forever, in return for the aid and other good services done by the said Jonathan to ourselves and our allies, give, grant and convey to him, the said Jonathan, and to his heirs and assigns forever, the whole of a certain tract of territory or land, bounded as follows, viz: From the Falls of St. Anthony, running on the east side of the Mississippi, nearly south east, as far as Lake Pepin, where the Chippewa joins the Mississippi, and from thence eastward five days travel, accounting twenty English miles per day and from thence again to the Falls of St. Anthony. We do, for ourselves, heirs and assigns forever give unto the said Jonathan, his heirs and assigns, with all their heirs and assigns forever, reserving the sole liberty of hunting and fishing on land not planted or improved by the said Jonathan, his heirs and assigns, to which we have allotted our respective seals, at the Great Cave of the Falls of St. Anthony, running on the east side of the Mississippi, nearly south east, as far as Lake Pepin, where the Chippewa joins the Mississippi, and from thence eastward five days travel, accounting twenty English miles per day and from thence again to the Falls of St. Anthony. 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made in 1849, 1850, 1857, 1858 and 1860—while the intermediate figures are based upon the vote of the city.

Up to 1853, St. Paul had increased in population more rapidly than any city in the west.

The revolution of 1857, however, gave it a shock from which it did not begin to revive till 1860, since which time its progress—though affected greatly by the war—has perhaps been relatively greater than any city in the West, north of the Missouri. St. Paul has given over 1,200 of its population to the Union army, and counting 1,000 of them as now living—a number as temporarily absent, her real population would now be about 14,000 souls.

NOTES.

The following is the vote of St. Paul since 1851:

| Year | No. of Votes |
|------|--------------|
| 1851 | 381 |
| 1852 | 419 |
| 1853 | 894 |
| 1854 | 1,228 |
| 1855 | 1,523 |
| 1856 | 1,550 |
| 1857 | 2,343 |
| 1858 | 2,562 |
| 1859 | 2,509 |
| 1860 | 2,508 |

To which last added 1,200 votes absent in the army.

PROPERTY.

The following table indicates the progressive valuation of Real Estate in St. Paul since 1849, through the wild times of 1857 and 1858, and showing the sudden arrest of the upward movement at that point in consequence of the revolution, since which the value of property has been measured more by its commercial utility and rental than by the extravagant expectations in which all values were based before that:

| Year | Total value Real Estate and Personal Property |
|------|---|
| 1849 | 1,300,000 |
| 1850 | 1,300,000 |
| 1851 | 1,300,000 |
| 1852 | 1,300,000 |
| 1853 | 1,300,000 |
| 1854 | 1,300,000 |
| 1855 | 1,300,000 |
| 1856 | 1,300,000 |
| 1857 | 1,300,000 |
| 1858 | 1,300,000 |
| 1859 | 1,300,000 |
| 1860 | 1,300,000 |

The last valuations were fixed by the Board of Equalization. We find no record of the biennial valuation of 1862, but in order to make it conform to the standard of valuation in other parts of the State, so that the city should not pay more than its fair proportion of the State tax, the valuation was reduced to less than \$3,000,000, which is certainly not one third of the actual valuation of the real and personal property of the city.

ANNUAL REVIEW.

OF THE

Trade of St. Paul.

For the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1863.

We lay before our readers this morning a carefully prepared review of the trade and business of our city for the year just ended. This is the first attempt ever made to prepare such a document, and the immense labor requisite to its production can only be imagined by those who have ever undertaken similar tasks. As we have no Chamber of Commerce (or one only in name) the task of gathering the statistics fell on our reporters, who have visited every business house in the city, and drawn from their shipping books the items contained in the following statement. In most instances we were met cordially, and every facility shown us. In others, doubtless from a suspicion that we were federal tax assessors in disguise, a very reluctant though perhaps not false reply, was made to our inquiries. It is to be hoped that ere another year our Chamber of Commerce will go to work with life, and that our business men will see that the difference between a merchant and a mere store-keeper lies in the mind and breadth of liberal views with which the former operates, and not in the amount of capital with which he carries on his business.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE PAST YEAR.

Commercially, the past year has been one of great prosperity in all branches of trade. The large sums of money spent by the Government in our midst have increased the supply in the hands of all classes, who have spent it freely, and even extravagantly, so that trade has flourished and wealth increased with a rapidity and generally unknown before. The wealth of our merchants has been increased rapidly and there has been a steady demand for the luxuries, as well as the necessities of life, giving constant employment to our work shops, while labor of all kinds has been scarce, commanding unusually high rates. There are none unemployed. All are prosperous. The demand for fine goods, rich clothing, elegant furniture, horses and pleasure carriages, jewelry, plate, furs, etc., was never so great, because they are now within the reach of all. This Trade has been stimulated, money circulated freely, and wealth accumulated by the frugal. Our merchants are out of debt, buy and sell for cash only, and are amassing property and building fine residences. Everywhere confidence and quiet energy prevail.

THE EFFECT OF HIGH PRICES.

The high prices, consequent on the premium on gold, has enhanced the cost of living, but the necessities of life are yet reasonable in their price, and the poor live well. We give the Retail price of a few leading items:

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------|-----------------|-----|
| Flour, per 100 lbs. | \$1.75 | Pork, per lb. | 8c |
| Potatoes, per bu. | .25 | Butter, per lb. | 25c |
| Wheat, per bu. | .75 | Eggs, per doz. | 15c |
| Corn, per bu. | .40 | Beans, per bu. | 25c |
| Hay, per ton. | 8.00 | Wool, per lb. | 15c |

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The abundance of currency and accumulation of capital, has kept the money market quite easy during the entire year. As an evidence of this, our city and coun-

ty bonds, which pay only 7 per cent. interest, are taken quite readily, and \$1,000,000 have been invested in U. S. 5-20's, which pay but six per cent. Loans have been easily obtained, and confidence been general. Large amounts of money have been brought from the East, and invested in farming lands and improved city property, and in manufactures and business, so that the close of 1863 finds our mercantile community on a sounder basis financially than ever before, and commanding more capital.

Only one National Banking Company has been established in our city as yet, with a capital of \$250,000. The currency for this bank will be received and distributed in a short time. It cannot fail to become popular among the people, as the high price of exchange in the West will render it valuable as a means for reuniting.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The drought of the autumn of 1862, and of the succeeding winter, more fearful than ever known in this State, was protracted during the whole of the past year. There was only one good rain during the entire summer (May 22), and the crops suffered fearfully. The wheat crop, it is true, from the nature of our soil, turned out almost the usual average, but Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Cranberries, and all root crops, were parched up, and the yield per acre was much below the average. The low water in the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers, occasioned by the drought, was as sore a calamity as the partial failure of the crops, as it checked our import Trade and depressed some branches of business very greatly. Had the water been on an average stage, our exports would have been from 25 to 50 per cent. greater than the tables elsewhere show them to have been, gratifying as they are.

EXPORTS FOR 1863.

The subjoined table has been prepared from shippers' books, and will be found, we believe, correct:

| Year | Wheat | Barley | Oats | Potatoes | Flour | Butter | Eggs | Beans | Corn | Hay | Wool | Other |
|------|---------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1861 | 320,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 1862 | 320,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 1863 | 320,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |

COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT.

We give below a comparison between our exports last year and those of 1861 and '62. It will be seen that while wheat has fallen off on account of low water, and cranberries owing to drought, potatoes, flour, butter, lard, tallow, hides, wool, bacon, barley, furs, etc., have largely increased. The balance of the table explains itself:

| Year | Wheat | Barley | Oats | Potatoes | Flour | Butter | Eggs | Beans | Corn | Hay | Wool | Other |
|------|---------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1861 | 320,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 1862 | 320,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 1863 | 320,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |

IMPORTS FOR 1863.

Below we give a list of imports by the Minnesota River, and by the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad:

| Year | Wheat | Barley | Oats | Potatoes | Flour | Butter | Eggs | Beans | Corn | Hay | Wool | Other |
|------|---------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1861 | 320,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 1862 | 320,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 1863 | 320,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |

THE STEAMBOAT TRADE.

The unprecedented low water during the summer of 1863, resulting from the intense drought of that season, (lower than known before for twenty years,) very

largely reduced the number of steamboat arrivals at this port. There were only about thirty days of good water, and during the rest of the season it was with difficulty that even the lightest draught boats, drawing 15 inches, could run. The entire number of arrivals were 731. Below we give a tabular view of the number of arrivals since 1844:

| Year | Arrivals |
|------|----------|
| 1844 | 310 |
| 1845 | 310 |
| 1846 | 310 |
| 1847 | 310 |
| 1848 | 310 |
| 1849 | 310 |
| 1850 | 310 |
| 1851 | 310 |
| 1852 | 310 |
| 1853 | 310 |
| 1854 | 310 |
| 1855 | 310 |
| 1856 | 310 |
| 1857 | 310 |
| 1858 | 310 |
| 1859 | 310 |
| 1860 | 310 |
| 1861 | 310 |
| 1862 | 310 |
| 1863 | 310 |

Had there been a fair stage of water during the season, the arrivals would have amounted to fully 1,200, as the great increase in trade and travel demanded such an amount of tonnage and trips. But notwithstanding the energy with which Capt. Davidson, President of the La Crosse Line, endeavored to supply the line with low water boats, building several expressly to accommodate and carry on his business, still a great check occurred to the trade.

The first boat which arrived "through the Lake" last season was the Keokuk, Capt. Hatcher, April 6th, and the "last boat" down was the Cutler, which departed on November 24th, making the season 233 days in length, being longer than any season (with two exceptions) for fifteen years past. The following table will give a bird's eye view for fourteen years past:

| Year | Arrival | Departure | Length of Season |
|------|----------|-----------|------------------|
| 1849 | April 9 | Nov. 19 | 224 days |
| 1850 | April 10 | Nov. 20 | 224 days |
| 1851 | April 11 | Nov. 21 | 224 days |
| 1852 | April 12 | Nov. 22 | 224 days |
| 1853 | April 13 | Nov. 23 | 224 days |
| 1854 | April 14 | Nov. 24 | 224 days |
| 1855 | April 15 | Nov. 25 | 224 days |
| 1856 | April 16 | Nov. 26 | 224 days |
| 1857 | April 17 | Nov. 27 | 224 days |
| 1858 | April 18 | Nov. 28 | 224 days |
| 1859 | April 19 | Nov. 29 | 224 days |
| 1860 | April 20 | Nov. 30 | 224 days |
| 1861 | April 21 | Dec. 1 | 224 days |
| 1862 | April 22 | Dec. 2 | 224 days |
| 1863 | April 23 | Dec. 3 | 224 days |

OUR RED RIVER TRADE.

One of the most important branches of our Trade is with the Red River colonies, carried on mostly by means of carts. The first recorded trading journey from the Red River to the Mississippi was in 1820, when the settlers at Selkirk were compelled to go to Prairie du Chien, then the most northern settlement on the Mississippi, to procure seed. At a later date, when the settlements were more wealthy, droves of the Red River cattle were sometimes brought across from Selkirk to Mendota.

THE MINNESOTA RIVER TRADE.

The increase of the Trade between St. Paul and the Minnesota river is so remarkable as it is gratifying. The first steamboat which proved ever divided its sky-tinted waters was the Anthony Wayne, Capt. Able, who ascended as far as the Rapids in June, 1850. The Nominee, Captain Orin Smith, ascended as far as Lawrence in July of the same year, followed by the Anthony Wayne, which this time got as far as Kasota.

THE MINNESOTA RIVER TRADE.

In August the Yankee, Capt. Keeler Harris, ascended as far as the Blue Earth. All these boats had pleasure trips of St. Paul citizens and editors on board. That rich and now well settled valley was then an utter wilderness. But so rapidly did it settle up, from the glowing accounts given by the first voyagers, that in 1852, one boat was running in the Trade "regularly," which means, making trips as often as it was able.

THE MINNESOTA RIVER TRADE.

In 1853, three boats, the West Newton, the Tiger and Clarion ascended as far as Fort Ridgely, with material and supplies for the establishment of that post. Boats frequently ascend that high now.

THE MINNESOTA RIVER TRADE.

So rapidly did the trade increase with the rush of settlers to the rich valley of the Minnesota, that in 1857 three new boats were built expressly for that trade. (See "Pack Stole," Jeannette Roberts and Antelope) another in '59, (the Favorite,) a fifth in 1860 (the Albany) and a sixth in 1862 (the New Elm Belle.) The number of arrivals during the past 13 years are as follows:

| Year | Arrivals |
|------|----------|
| 1850 | 310 |
| 1851 | 310 |
| 1852 | 310 |
| 1853 | 310 |
| 1854 | 310 |
| 1855 | 310 |
| 1856 | 310 |
| 1857 | 310 |
| 1858 | 310 |
| 1859 | 310 |
| 1860 | 310 |
| 1861 | 310 |
| 1862 | 310 |
| 1863 | 310 |

THE MINNESOTA RIVER TRADE.

The remarkable decrease in the year 1863 is explained by the unprecedented low water, there being only 40 days in which the boats could get above the Rapids. Had the rate of business during that time continued during the entire season, the arrivals would have been fully 500. In fact there never has been a season in which there was so much business to be done. In wheat alone, the freights would have employed a fleet of boats and barges. Vile the following table:

| Year | Arrivals |
|------|----------|
| 1863 | 310 |
| 1864 | 310 |
| 1865 | 310 |
| 1866 | 310 |
| 1867 | 310 |
| 1868 | 310 |
| 1869 | 310 |
| 1870 | 310 |

river will be very large, employing probably 20 boats during high water. The warehouses along the river are crammed to their utmost capacity. Some parties estimate that nearly half a million bushels will be exported next season, including that now in store (400,000 bushels,) and part of next season's crop.

RAILROADS.

As yet we have but one railroad to enumerate under this head, the St. Paul and Pacific. This was finished in July, 1862, as far as St. Anthony, ten miles. Early in the spring of 1863, the iron for the balance of the road (which is graded, and was to have been ironed as far as St. Cloud were winter) was got on in small lots, but the river soon became so low that only enough iron to lay the road to Anoka, twenty miles beyond St. Anthony, could be got up. About November 1 the road was finished to Mankato, and the trains commenced running to that point. About December 14 the iron was laid to Anoka, and the passenger trains will commence running there to-day. We give below a statement of the receipts of the road since its opening:

| Month | Passenger | Freight | Mail & Rent |
|-----------|-----------|---------|-------------|
| July | 62,000 | 29,000 | 1,000 |
| August | 62,000 | 29,000 | 1,000 |
| September | 62,000 | 29,000 | 1,000 |
| October | 62,000 | 29,000 | 1,000 |
| November | 62,000 | 29,000 | 1,000 |
| December | 62,000 | 29,000 | 1,000 |
| Total | 620,000 | 290,000 | 10,000 |

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The Dry Goods Trade of the city is one of the most important branches of business, embracing eleven wholesale and retail houses, employing a capital of one hundred thousand dollars (\$141,000) and whose sales for the year 1862 amounted to four hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars (\$471,000). Compare this with the entire trade of the village of St. Paul in 1849, the sales in all branches of which only amounted to \$131,000!

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The first regular and exclusive Dry Goods house was established by the Effel Bros. in 1849. At that stage of the trade, however, the merchants of the growing settlement dealt in various articles—hardware, groceries, dry goods, &c. As time advanced, however, they found it more profitable to confine their attention to a single branch of trade.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

In 1853 the Cathart Bros. established their house, and still remain in the trade, the pioneer house of the city. In 1856 this firm erected the first building in our city constructed expressly for the Dry Goods business.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

In 1855, from statistics published in that year, we learn that the capital invested in the Dry Goods Trade was \$115,000, and the annual sales \$250,000. The names of the Houses then in the trade were:

| Names | Year established |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Cathart & Co. | 1853 |
| D. W. Tappan & Co. | 1853 |
| Hughes & Co. | 1853 |
| Wm. Lee | 1853 |
| H. K. Taylor | 1853 |
| Justice & Fenwick | 1853 |
| E. C. Hart | 1853 |
| E. W. Hill | 1853 |
| Alvah Smith | 1853 |
| A. H. Blum | 1853 |

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

These marked with * are retail houses only. The others are both wholesale and retail, there being no exclusively wholesale houses.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The actual condition of business at present is about as follows:

| | |
|---|--|
| sons, the number was reduced some as, as the steamboat running on Red or took a part of the trade usually by the carts. Last season the boats not running, owing to low water, but Indian troubles and the high price of s, reduced the number of carts to A large number of these carts e from the British side. In 1857, of them came from beyond the line, ir return loads were estimated at \$6 each, or \$45,000 in all. The fol- lowing year 400 came from that side. his is in spite of the duties levied on both sides of the line. The carts generally bring down furs, in such quantities that \$100,000 worth has been received here in a single year. see <i>The Fur Trade.</i>] They take back loads which merchandise as they most need | sto sto ye of co da da ou ca be 18 ha ha it it the ou bi the |
|---|--|

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The jobbing, or wholesaling of dry goods was commenced at a very early day, and without any special efforts of our merchants to attract such trade. As early as 1854 or '55 small lots were jobbed to country traders. The panic of 1857 threw a large interior trade into the hands of our merchants, and wholesaling has since then been quite brisk. The Indian War gave it a temporary check, but it is again extending. We are naturally the wholesaling point for the country to our Northwest, and our Dry Goods jobbing trade must continue to increase with the growth of the interior.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

The Trade in Groceries both wholesale and retail, this year, has been very large. We have not been able to procure any accurate statistics of the amount of capital invested, or the amount of annual sales made.

THE FUR TRADE.

The purchase and export of Furs, and the sale of supplies connected therewith, is another most important branch of our commerce. St. Paul may now claim to be the second largest, if not the largest Fur market in the United States. It is stated by our merchants here and at the East, that it even exceeds St. Louis as a point of export for furs, the latter place outranking it in the robe shipments, which is a separate branch of the trade. The exports of St. Louis (of robes and furs both) amount to between \$30,000 and \$40,000 annually; while the exports from St. Paul last season amounted to \$250,000. Of that amount, \$21,000 worth was bought in this market by our

dealers, and \$50,000 was brought from Red River on the Pembina trains, and shipped from here.

In the Passes of August 29th, we gave a copious review of the fur trade of our city for the year 1863, and a reflex statement of the few years preceding. The following bird's eye view of the amount of furs annually exported—copied from that issue—will show the progress of the trade:

| Year | Value |
|------|---------|
| 1851 | \$1,400 |
| 1852 | \$1,400 |
| 1853 | \$1,400 |
| 1854 | \$1,400 |
| 1855 | \$1,400 |
| 1856 | \$1,400 |
| 1857 | \$1,400 |
| 1858 | \$1,400 |
| 1859 | \$1,400 |
| 1860 | \$1,400 |
| 1861 | \$1,400 |
| 1862 | \$1,400 |
| 1863 | \$1,400 |

THE FUR TRADE.

These amount have been drawn from year to year from the books of the dealers, and can be relied on as correct. Those of the past seven years have been drawn up year by year by the commercial editor of this journal, who has got the statistics from the sh

For the St. Paul Press.

Satan Making Up His Jewels.

The arch deceiver of mankind
Sat on his throne of fire,
And spoke in thunder tones;
"The mighty game of death is played;
The efforts of our hosts have failed,
And now Scoundrel walls her host!
Go summon Judas here, that traitor prince
Whose treason's record keeps;
To-day upon the rebel States
I'll make my jewels up.
And now with sly and cat-like tread
Comes in the King of Traitors, with his
book.

Wherein are writ the traitorous acts
Of all who shared, by sword or deed
In that rebellion dire.
Quoth Satan, "summon the noblest here,
Jeff Davis and his crew of traitor hosts,
His chiefs and servants all; and Judas
Open wide thy ponderous fire proof book
To read their honors out."
Then did Iscariot speak: "Dread Prince,
There is upon this book a name
Of greater worth than his."
"Assumptio!" cried Satan, "who shall greater
be?"

In all their noble land than he?"
"Go call him here, and on my right
Prepare a seat of honor bright,
Where he may sit."
Then as they brought the ambitious chief,
And all his traitorous band,
And made him sit in honors place,
By Satan's right hand.
Then followed Judas with the mighty acts
Of Davis and his crew,
While Calhoun stood and prompted him
To read the record true.

While thus confusion thus confused
Reigned in the council hall,
An awful hush stepped in the place
Of horror with them all.
Then Satan, "Who art thou, who thus
intrude
Thyself among the honored here?"
The knave replied, "and is the traitor
Chief of all so little known?
Methought Vallandigham of all
Should claim the traitor throne."
While Davis served for power and pelf,
I only served thee.

No six years Presidency for me;
Nay, nay, no man ever such but one of shame;
Have I no honor here?
I heard the callous dread Lethe's pool,
And slew myself because no traitor's page
Was offered me, and came to claim
The highest post of honor here."
Then Satan, "Judas speak, is the old man
Of honor brightest on the page?"
Then Judas he, "Aye, mighty prince,
'Tis here set down as his said."
Then Satan spoke, awhile the Stygian
flod.

Dill thunder with applause,
Vallandigham, thou always hast
Me better served than he,
Because the more ungrateful thou.
Davis seemed take thou the left,
Vallandigham the right,
With all his crew of copper lace,
And traitors black as night."
December 15th, 1863. LIXCONSUE.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Albert Pike and "Daddy Price."

Increase of Union Sentiments.

The Third Regiment Without a Flag.

Correspondence St. Paul Press.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 5th, 1863.

LITTLE ROCK.

DEAR PRESS:—Little Rock is a beautiful town, situated on the south bank of the Arkansas River, upon high, sloping land, and in the midst of noble native groves of oak and pine, it excels in picturesqueness and rural elegance most southern villages. They call it a city here. It had, I am told, before the rebellion about three thousand inhabitants. The large number of its neat, white cottages, surrounded by tasteful grounds and choice shrubbery, not to mention its numerous costly and almost palatial residences, show that the town had few poor white people within its limits. Many wealthy planters, whose cotton plantations were on the Arkansas and Red River bottoms, resided here, whose mansions were located in the midst of extensive grounds, embellished with the choicest varieties of semi-tropical shrubbery and flowers, and furnished within in a style too, I heard the noted politicians of the State, who had controlled its political destinies for twenty years preceding the war.

Among the most charming residences I observed, was that of Gov. Ashley, now occupied by Gen. Steele and Staff as Headquarters. This is one of the oldest mansions of the town, built in 1825, has a spacious portico with a row of noble Ionic columns. Its rich carpets yield to the tread of Union officers and old family pictures still ornament the walls. Another was that of Tom Johnson, whose extensive grounds ornamented with most elegant shrubbery and flowers, particularly arrested my attention. A blue-coated sentinel, pacing back and forth before the front gate, politely informed me that within was the headquarters of Gen. Davidson, Commanding the First Division of the Army of Arkansas.

CHANGE OF COMMANDERS.

The most modest, best, quiet, tasteful residence of old Gov. Rector, is now headquarters of Gen. Carr, Commanding the Second Division of this Army, lately occupied by Gen. Kimball, who since I came here has taken his departure to another field of action in the army of the Cumberland. Gen. Kimball was a noble type of the Union soldiers; he was a radical in politics, and believed in hanging traitors, and so he told the people of Little Rock, in a public speech the day before he left. His successor Gen. Carr, is a West Point aristocrat, and of course

highly "Conservative." Gen. Solomon

of Wisconsin, Commanding the Third Division, occupies a charming residence just above where I am boarding. Next above that is the headquarters of Col. Merrill, the famous leader of the "Merrill's Horse," who occupies a part of the spacious and elegant villa of the noted poet, lawyer and politician Albert Pike.

ALBERT PIKE.

He is now a refugee in the mountains of Southern Arkansas, and is said to be occupying his leisure time in the composition of two works—one on the "Art of War" and another on "Civil Government," which it is said he proposes to publish. Soldiers who saw him in the battle of "Pea Ridge," where he led the Cherokee Indians, whom he had seduced from their allegiance to the Government of the United States, describe him as a noble looking, white-haired man of very imposing appearance. Citizens here tell me that he proved an utter failure as a military leader, and his friends here did not deny that he ran like a coward before the veterans of Curtis and Sigel on that bloody day. Gen. Ganitt, (of whom a word presently) said in his hearing that, "Pike" was a man of extraordinary genius, that he had seen him during a term of Court, meet his brother lawyers for an evening carousal—drink with them until the stoutest was "laid out" under the table, and then sent himself in the midst of their singing and reading, draw up a most intricate bill in clammy without an erasure or interlineation. He would do the same thing in court, apparently undisturbed by the noise of a trial in progress; but with all his genius and wonderful versatility of talent, he was utterly wayward and dissolute in his habits, and had spent half a dozen fortunes in reckless and prodigal excesses. I was told by citizens that Gen. Pike had pocketed a hundred thousand dollars, the fees of a single law-suit. His wife, who is now here, occupying a part of their old residence, has long lived retired from society, and is, as I have been told by a lady who resides in the city, half-insane—a mild maniac, who "wanders" in her talk whenever the conversation turns upon "Albert," as she still fondly calls him. To a friend of her husband who called upon her a few days since, anxious to aid her, she insisted that Gen. Steele had promised the day before to send her to her husband, "No," said the gentleman, Gen. Steele will permit you to go to your husband, but he has not the transportation that he can't spare to send you. "But the Gen. promised to send me," she insisted, and could not seem to understand the distinction. "Oh! well," she finally said, "Albert will come back if they will let him publish his book, which abuses both sides, but sides with neither." All this interested me deeply; and my imagination ran backward over the path of a life whose heart-sorrows make up one of those tragic histories, which God alone has read. I recall my school-boy enthusiasm for the young poet who wrote the "Hymn to the Gods" while a student at College; and which have been pronounced by an eminent scholar to be the most remarkable literary creations, considering the age of the writer, this country has produced.

Once young, highly educated, graced with personal accomplishments which entitled him to be called the "handsome man in the Southwest," his magic touch had swept the lyre of the gods, compelling a hush, dim-resounding nation to stop and listen in enraptured silence. Now, an exile from his home, a traitor to his country, the pusillanimous leader of red-handed savages against the valiant defenders of the Union and the old flag; and, to cap the climax of his infinite disgrace, deserting the savage victims of his own self-sought, satanic eloquence, and running like a coward in the day of battle!

"So fallen! so lost! the light withdrawn
Which once he wore;
The glory from his gray hairs gone!
Forevermore!"

"Then pay the glory of old days
To his dead frame;
Walk backward with averted gaze
And hide the shame!"

"DADDY PRICE."

The room which the Colonel and myself now occupy was occupied by Gen. Price in person for some weeks before he left Little Rock. Poor Price! Poor "Daddy Price," as his soldiers used to love to call him. Leaving this spacious carpeted room with its room, marble-topped table, upon which I am now writing, its spacious fire-place, its antique French bedstead and its broad windows looking in three directions—up and down the river, and towards the bluffs beyond it—where the artillery of Gen. Steele thundered on the heels of his flying columns—poor Sterling's, "quitting these comfortable quarters was, so far as heard from his last evacuation. His first was made at Booneville in the summer of 1861. A terrible disease clings to him. The Mississippi "quick step" must be chronic with him by this time, and must soon quit carry him off.

THE REBEL CAUSE DOPELESS.

This house was the residence and property of Judge Ringo, a Supreme Judge in the Confederate Courts of the State. He, as well as many others whom I have mentioned, left with Price. The same Judge R. said to a Union citizen ten days before the Union army came, "Price will abandon this city. The Federal army will occupy it. Our cause is lost. The Confederacy is a failure. I have a plantation on the Mississippi, yet, for all my property and my negroes, which my son has succeeded in hiding in the swamps, I would stay here and abandon a hopeless struggle were it not for one thing. I

am getting to be an old man, and having held office under the Confederate rule, I should be imprisoned. This I could not endure at my time of life." Not one of all these leading men of Little Rock remain. They were the red hot "fire-eaters," who, because they had the power, but against the will of two-thirds of the citizens of Arkansas who were for the Union, plunged the State into the abyss of disunion and revolution.

RUNNING TO TEXAS.

Since Gen. Curtis took Helena off he have been running their slaves off to Texas. In most cases they have taken their families with them. In some instances their families still remain here. Mrs. W., the wife of the gentleman with whom we are boarding, mentioned to me a few days since having called upon the wife of one of these refugee traitors. She found the lady plunged in bitter grief. Before the war she had every luxury that wealth could furnish; house servants to do her every bidding and ample leisure for all the demands of social life. Now she was alone in her large and elegant but lonely house, without a servant (all gone to Texas) with a young child two months old, and trying to do her own work. Mrs. W. assured me that, secessionist as the lady was, she could not help pitying her from the bottom of her heart. Probably three-fourths of all the slaves in Arkansas are now in Texas. Abandoned plantations abound on every hand. Best estates will fall into ruin and neglect unless rescued by Northern enterprise and industry from this condition. Verily the punishment of the traitors has already begun. "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind."

JUDGE MURPHY.

I cannot tell you with what interest I looked upon the one prominent Union man of Little Rock—old Judge Murphy—who clung fast to his integrity against the wildest blasts of the blending sirocco that swept over Arkansas, as well as the whole South. He was a member of the State Convention that passed the ordinance of secession. More than one third of its members were at first opposed to the ordinance, but the outside pressure became so strong and the threats of the majority so fierce and bloody when the final vote was taken, the opposition was cowed. An overwhelming majority voted under a public protest. One man stood up, venerable for years and virtues, and amid shouts from the mob that surrounded the capital, "put him out." "Hang him!" declared with emphasis—"I vote no!" He says that at the time he cast his vote he had no expectation of ever leaving the capital square alive, but so helping him God he could not do otherwise. He has lived in Little Rock ever since, and as the war progressed became the head of a secret Union organization throughout the State. He is now daily consulted by Gen. Steele as to who are or are not true Union men, when they apply to him for "protection papers." The Judge is also currently spoken of as Provisional Governor of the State, until the re-admission of the State into the Union.

UNION CONVENTION.

Looking to this convention of unconditional Union men has been called by leading Union citizens of the northwestern part of the State, to meet at Little Rock on the eighth day of January, 1864.

CHANGE OF SENTIMENT.

The war foremost in this move are Radical Union anti-slavery men, more radical and violent in their hatred of Slavery than the masses of the North-to-day. As a Captain in the 3d Arkansas Cavalry, and who had been a refugee in the mountains for 18 months, said to me, "Before the war, we had heard but one side of the Slavery question. The politicians and stump orators all talked in favor of it. Now we see the thing in a different light. Now we know that Slavery made the war, which has cost the most of us all we are worth. We have felt Slavery now, and are bound to kill it. It has got to be put out of our State Constitution; and the vile Secessionists that are sneaking back to Little Rock, and professing to be Union men, had better find a home further off. They can't stay there. Their day of reckoning is coming, and is closer by than many of them think for."

Another Captain in the same regiment said to me, "Once let us get our men armed and drilled a little, and then if Marmaduke will give us a fight, we'll show him how Union men can fight. My men have old scores to settle with him, and I fear to think what they will do to him."

This man, who was a plain, tough-fisted farmer, told me that the first secession speech he ever heard, was by an old Methodist preacher, and when his neighbors asked him what he thought of it, said he, "I told them it was got secession, they got it Hell-wards. From that day I was a hunted man; they conscripted me into the army. I left it. The Provost Marshal arrested me. I escaped and took to the mountains, where one man who knows the passes can defend himself against ten. I collected a company of 74 refugees like myself, and joined Col. Cloud, when he came down with his regiment from Missouri, and at Dardaville 400 of us drove 800 of Marmaduke's men into, and across the Arkansas River."

THE THIRD ARKANSAS CAVALRY.

I visited the Headquarters of the 3rd Arkansas Cavalry, and found them a fine body of men. They are mostly from the mountain counties of the State, where the Union fires have burned brightly since the outbreak of the war. Mixed with

them are many deserters from Price and Hindman, and who if they must fight, choose to fight on the Union side. The Major of this regiment told me that they had now 800 men in camp, and that in 10 days more they would have the 12 companies full. This regiment, like the other cavalry regiments before it, is officered directly by the War Department, upon the recommendation of Gen. Steele, from the rank and file of the volunteer service in his army, and after a thorough examination as to character, fitness and ability. Under such officers as the 3rd Arkansas Cavalry has, and whom I am proud to know, Arkansians will go gladly to victory or death, and will I believe, within a year's time, sweep from their fair State every armed traitor.

While visiting the 3rd Cavalry, I heard a crowd of them singing, near the Major's quarters. The men were singing with great earnestness a patriotic song to an old religious tune. I went out to listen but only caught the line of the last verse, "To ease our consciences,
We'll fight for Liberty."

It stirred my heart with deep emotion to hear a liberty song in the heart of Arkansas—sung, too, with high enthusiasm by men of the South, on the soil of their native State.

The Major told me the song was composed by a Sergeant of the Regiment while he was a Union refugee in the mountains, where he had lived secreted for more than a year. A Union Song, inspired

"The mountain air of Liberty!" and sung by citizens of Arkansas, in camp, on one of the oldest slave plantations of this region. Verily, verily this Star cannot be lost from the Federal galaxy. I thought it at the moment—I believe it now—Arkansas will come back of its own accord. Willingness to enlist in the army, to fight for country, home and property, as against traitors, is the best test of loyalty.

COLORADO SOLDIERS.

I am surprised at what I see and hear. While on my way here, at Helena, I saw negro soldiers drilling, and for raw recruits, making a good appearance. The squad of soldiers that escorted the train this morning from this city to Duval's Bluff, were blacks, of the blackest dye—"God's image cut in clay!"—fine athletic fellows, in bright new uniforms.

I have just met the Lieut. Col. of the 4th Arkansas Infantry, Co. D, (African descent.) He was an officer of intelligence, and highly elated with the success they had met with in raising their regiment. He told me that after getting permission from Gen. Steele to go to work, which was granted with some hesitation, he and some brother officers established their camp on the Benton Road, a few miles from Little Rock, and in four weeks recruited 800 men—said they had one negro who was fit for Regimental Adjutant, and several who would make first rate Company Sergeants. Many of the men he described as being finely formed, athletic fellows, who would make the finest soldiers in the world.

This Regiment is now at work upon the fortifications going up around this city, and Gen. S. is delighted at this accession to his army.

Very soon there will be six or seven thousand Arkansas troops in the field on our side, and more to join.

THE THIRD REGIMENT.

The Third Minnesota Regiment is the crack Regiment of this army. It is quartered, men as well as officers, in the State Capitol. In conjunction with an Illinois Regiment, it does guard duty for the whole city. It holds drills and dress parades in the Capitol Square. Its dress-parades attract a great many visitors. It is the best drilled Regiment in this army corps. Its Regimental band, consisting of fifteen, made up of fifers, drummers and buglers, in equal numbers, a creation of Col. Lester's, is the finest I have ever heard. I go as often as every other day to listen to their blood-stirring music, and look on their brilliant parades.

I am proud to say here, "I am from Minnesota." I left St. Louis, guarded by Minnesota boys. Here I have come over 800 miles from St. Louis to find the Capital of this mighty bowie-knife and dagger State, guarded and patrolled by Minnesota boys. Their Col. (Andrews) is commandant of the Post. One of its captains (Rice) is Judge Advocate of a general Court Martial in session here. Another of its captains (Hodges) has charge of the Penitentiary and the rebels incarcerated there. A private (William Alvah) Co. II, is Assistant Telegraph Operator at this post, and is earning \$85 per month.

Lieut. Col. Mattson, now in command of the regiment, is a gallant and popular officer, of whom Minnesota people will do well to be proud and to honor.

One day while I stood admiring the regiment on parade, I glanced at the flag-staff on the capital, and seeing no "stars and stripes" floating there, said, "You ought to have your regimental flag run up there." A slight flush over his face repressed my stupidity, as he replied, "We lost our flag at Murreleboro." "But," said I, "it is a shame that the ladies of Minnesota have never sent the 'Third' another flag." Another who was standing by remarked, smiling, "I suppose the Third Regiment is not in very good odor at home." I guessed what he meant, and said, with some earnestness, "The 'Third' has redeemed the past; it ought to have a new flag." The first soldier to whom I had spoken, added quietly, "Many of the boys say they never will accept a flag until they win one." Col. Griggs tried to get us a show at Vicksburg, but could not. We were

held back among the reserves, watching for Johnson. We have never yet had a chance to retrieve ourselves."

I had touched a sore joint, and could only assure them, I believed the people of Minnesota did not blame the "Third" for the one great misfortune of their career, and that they had as warm and true friends at home as any other regiment from our noble State.

I find my old friend Dr. Wedge, surgeon of the regiment, is beloved by every man in it. And see what a truly intelligent and faithful surgeon can accomplish.

From the day the regiment left Saint Paul in January last, until it landed at Helena in August, it lost but one man by sickness. I venture to assert there is no other regiment in the South can show such a record. Consider too that the regiment spent the early summer lying on the banks of that River of Death—the Yazoo. The 25th Wisconsin lay beside it and had to have a detail from the "Third" to bury the dead! This regiment also went to Helena, and when Gen. Steele's expedition started, could report but 19 men fit for duty, while the "Third" re-ported 400. True, the 25th was a new regiment, but when it went, South last Spring, it had twice as many men as the "Third."

Said a high Medical officer in Little Rock to me, "Dr. Wedge stands A No. 1, as a Surgeon in the army." And a private of the "Third" said that if a man of the regiment was sick, there was a "big fuss" until he was well again.

If every Surgeon in the army had been thus faithful to the best interests of duty, they might have saved tens of thousands of noble lives.

WINTER QUARTERS.

This whole army lying about Little Rock, nearly 20,000 men, is in log houses, with board roofs, many of them the very junk of neatness, and all built by the men and officers within the last month or two, all of them with board fire-places and fine chimneys, built of unburnt brick, made by the soldiers and dried in the sun. It is an astonishing sight, this city without a city. If Frank Leslie's special artist wants a field for his genius let him go to the soldiers log city that girdles Little Rock.

I have a thousand things more to tell you, must stop short off, or I shall not get back to St. Louis to welcome Santa Claus. It is only a little journey of 850 miles.

A Happy New Year to you, dear old Pass, and to all your little Pressings.

Yours,
NORWOOD.

FOR 90 DAYS!

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DRY GOODS,

May be made at

No. 132 Third Street,

SAINT PAUL.

We offer at reduced prices to close out the stock:

20 pcs. French Merinos,

At \$1.00 to \$1.50, worth \$1.15 to \$1.75.

10 pcs. Plaid Repps,

At 75c, worth 90c.

100 pcs. MOHAIR

DRESS GOODS

At 30 to 60c, worth 40 to 75c.

100 pcs. PRINTS,

At 20c, worth 25c.

50 PIECES

COTTON FLANNELS,

At 25 to 55c, with 40 to 60c.

50 pcs. DENIMS,

At 30 to 50c, worth 40 to 65c.

500 POUNDS

WOOLLEN YARN,

At \$1.25, worth \$1.50.

1,000 POUNDS

WOOLLEN YARN,

At \$1.50, worth \$1.75.

A FULL LINE OF ALL OTHER

DOMESTIC GOODS,

At Proportionate Prices.

IN HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

WHITE GOODS,

AND

EMBROIDERIES OR NOTIONS.

We will not be Undersold.

Remember the rule,
ALL GOODS GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED,
SENT, OR NO SALE.

And the place,
No. 132 Third-St., St. Paul.

CATHCART & CO.

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BENJAMIN S. BULL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS WARE,

Harrison's Stone Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of the above named goods, either at Wholesale or Retail.

Orders solicited. 1011-6ml4w

Greenleaf's Column.

HOLIDAY GOODS

AT



GREENLEAF'S.

SOLID SILVER WARE

Warranted Equal to Coin.

Table Spoons,

DESSERT SPOONS, TEA SPOONS,

Solid Silver Table and Tea

KNIVES,

TABLE FORKS, DESERT FORKS,

PICKLE FORKS,

SARDINE FORKS,

CHEESE FORKS,

PIE KNIVES,

CAKE KNIVES,

BUTTER KNIVES,

CHEESE KNIVES,

SOUP LADLES,

SUGAR SPOONS,

SUGAR SIFTERS,

12 doz. Silver Napkin Rings,

JELLY SPOONS,

BERRY SPOONS,

OSTER LADLES,

MUSTARD SPOONS,

SALT SPOONS,

ICE CREAM SPOONS,

EGG SPOONS, GOLD LINED,

PRESERVE SPOONS,

SILVER CUP AND GOBLET,

TEA STRAINERS,

TOBACCO BOXES,

CARD CASES,

SPECTACLE CASES,

PONTO MONIES,

SILVER SPECTACLES,

SALT CELLARS,

FRUIT KNIVES,

Child's Knives, Forks & Spoons,

ALL PURE SILVER,

At Greenleaf's.

A large assortment of

SILVER PLATED WARE,

At Greenleaf's.

THE AMERICAN WATCHES,

A large lot, in Gold and Silver cases, adjusted to heat and cold. Warranted good time-keepers. Sold cheap at

GREENLEAF'S

Drugs and Medicines.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE.

DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

(UNION BLOCK.)

No. 111 Third Street.

Our aim is to keep in store a well selected and

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

We feel that thus far our efforts have been duly

appreciated, and trusting a continuance

of patronage, we renew our

endeavors.

OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS.

Our BURNING OILS we notice especially, and

ask a trial of its merits. The Oil that is

most pure, giving the same

light, is of course

The Oil to Buy.

TILDEN'S FLUID EXTRACTS,

Pills and Granules, at card prices.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement,

For mending Furniture and wood in all shapes;

Ivory, Bone, Crockery, Glass, Earthen-

ware, Leather, Paper, &c., &c.,

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

The American Magnetic

Equino Powders.

Geo. H. Dadd, Veterinary Surgeon, says "I have

examined and pronounce them the best

CONDITION POWDER, now in

use."

WE HOLD THE AGENCY.

Our stock of PERFUMERIES and Fancy Goods

will equal any in the city.

CALL, EXAMINE, PRICE AND PURCHASE.

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THE CELEBRATED FAMILY DYE

COLORS.

In cases, assorted to suit dealers, and also at

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SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE,

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HAGAN'S BALM,

FOR THE COMPLEXION.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE,

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Burbank's Column.

1864. 1864. 1864.

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MINNESOTA STAGE COMPANY.

PASSENGER LINE.

The roads are well stocked with first class

horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and expe-

rienced drivers, all under the control of compe-

tent agents.

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For Hastings, Red Wing, Lake City, Need's

Wagon, Mankato, Winona, and La Crosse

at 7 o'clock A. M.

For Stillwater, Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordan, Ft. Lawrence, Bell

Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Otter, Traversa, de

Sion, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 9 o'clock

A. M.

For Rosemount, Carleton Rock, Northfield, Can

non City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and

Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton,

St. Mary's, Winthrop, Agency and Mankato

also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wadena, Man

torville, Rochester, Cloud, and Winona—Daily

at 10 A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria,

Dry Goods.

OUR SPECIALTIES.

DRESS GOODS.—A large line, con-

sisting of French Merinos, All Wool and

Union Fines, Empress Cloths, Fluid Valenciennes

Muslin de Laines, &c., &c. at very low figures, at

HOGAN & CAMP'S.

SHAWLS.—We have now on hand a

selection of Long and Square Shawls,

which the most fastidious can select from. At

our prices are always as low as the lowest, we

invite inspection on them, at

Hogan & Camp's.

CLOAKS AND CLOAKINGS.—Our

stock of these goods is very extensive. We

have Seal Skin Beavers, Frosted Beavers, Equi-

neux Beavers, Castor Beavers, Doeskins and

Felis, Broadcloths in all colors, at the lowest

market prices, at

HOGAN & CAMP'S.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.—Having up-

wards of 500 assorted styles of English,

French, and American manufacture for Ladies,

Misses and children. We can sell them at a little

under the market price, by the single skirt, or

dozen, at

HOGAN & CAMP'S.

ALL HOUSES HAVE THEIR

SPECIALTIES. The above are our's,

and we feel that we can at present offer inducements

on them that no other House in Minne-

sota can.

HOGAN & CAMP'S.

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THIRD STREET,

HOODS, SONTAGS & NUBIAS,

BALMORAL

AND

HOOP SKIRTS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

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HIGHEST PREMIUM

SEWING MACHINE.

115,000

Of them in use in this country

and Europe.

These are the only machines making

the Lock Stitch with the Rotating

Hook.

Are profitable and available a life

time.

Equal to ten seamstresses.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500

per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in

use—by their possessor.

The Glass Cloth-Presser, (so popu-

lar), can only be had with these Machines.

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will be warranted, and all Pianos sold by the firm

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RASPBERRIES,

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PINE APPLES,

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NEW DRIED

BLACKBERRIES,

RASPBERRIES,

CHERRIES,

PEACHES,

APPLES,

CITRONS,

CURRENTS, SAGO, FARINA,

TAPIOCA AND HOMONY.

Stuart's White Drip, Extra Honey, Golden, Am-

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New Sugar Cured Dried Beef, and Pine Apple

Cheese, and a complete and desirable

stock of Fresh

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S. K. PUTNAM,

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CIDER.

100 bbls. pure Juice of the Apple, at PUTNAM'S.

GRAPES.

25 boxes Isabella and Catawba, at PUTNAM'S.

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400 barrels Winter, at PUTNAM'S.

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Family Groceries,

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In Moffet's Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth

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Goods delivered to all parts of the City free of

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200 bbls. selected

Full and Winter Apples

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Choice White

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CHEESE—ONE THOUSAND LBS.

Extra Hamburg,

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LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,

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Commission Merchant,

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GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &c., &c., &c.

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Contracts for transportation between St. Paul

Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and

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Mark packages. "C. W. WOOLLEY,

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PRODUCE DEALERS,

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COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

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Jackson Street, between Levee and Third,

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BRADFORD BROTHERS,

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Nos. 157 and 159 East Water Street,

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Are now opening an immense Stock of Domes-

tic, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods to which they

call the attention of the Merchants of the North

west—among which we offer the following:

25 Cases M. De Laines,

25 Bales Twilled Flannels,

20 " Plain colored do,

100 Cases Denims,

75 " Stripes,

30 " Ticking,

50 " Cotton Flannels,

20 " Linseys,

3000 lbs. Wool Yarn,

1000 doz. Wool Socks,

200 Bales assorted Batting,

250 Cases Prints,

200 Bales Shirtings,

50 Bales Fine Shirting,

10 " Grey Cassimeres,

10 Cases Fancy Cassimeres,

100 Pieces Alpaccas,

2000 " Coburgs,

Twine, Wicking,

Wadding, Cotton Yarn,

&c., &c., &c.

ALSO,

A FULL LINE OF YANKEE NOTIONS,

WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, HOODS,

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, RIBBED JACKETS,

BLANKETS, SAXONY PLAIDS, HOSIERY,

GLOVES, BUCK GLOVES and MITTS;

AND

Innumerable other goods pertaining to the Jobbing

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THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME IV.

SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1864.

NUMBER 8.

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, JAN. 5.

CATCUES.

We have been requested to state that a caucus of the unconditional Union members of the Sixth Legislature of Minnesota will be held at the Hall of the House of Representatives, this (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of making necessary nominations.

THE NEWS.

CHRISTMAS day was celebrated at Charleston, by a few fires, kindly forwarded by Gen. Gillmore. As a recompense the rebels attacked the gunboat Marblehead in Stano Inlet, and were repulsed for their temerity by having the attacking battery captured.

AN UNBROKEN HUGHES is seriously ill, and said to be beyond all hopes of recovery.

A HAUL of Confederate bonds, amounting to \$7,000,000, was made in New York yesterday.

The intensity and extent of the great storm last week is noted elsewhere.

GOLD 61 7-8.

SEVERE WEATHER.

Those who have supposed that Minnesota was the only locality in the United States favored with cold weather will be undeceived by reading the telegraphic account which we publish this morning of the severe storm which swept over the country last week. From Saint Paul to Boston, no section of the country escaped, and instead of our being the most unfortunate, the East and South were the greatest sufferers.

In Louisville the mercury fell sixty-six degrees in eighteen hours, and in Buffalo it fell fifty-one degrees in the same length of time.

At St. Louis the river was frozen over in one night so that teams could cross, the thermometer falling to twenty-four degrees below zero.

Men and animals were frozen to death in various localities, while in this State not a single death has occurred from exposure, so far as we are at present informed. In fact, the only serious cases of freezing in this locality have been of persons under the influence of liquor, who would have been as likely to perish elsewhere as here.

But in addition to the tribulations of our friends below, they were dogged with snow, rail and other roads being completely blocked. In fact, on many important roads no trains were run for several days. The effects of this snow blockade, is manifested by the non-arrival of our mails. Friday evening's mail being the last received, and at least two more days will elapse before another reaches us.

The farther the comparison is extended, the more favorable it appears for Minnesota. The mercury reaches a lower degree here, probably than in most other localities, but the change was not so great and we venture to assert that the people of no State visited by this terrible "cold snap" suffered as little as we did. While the mercury was falling from four degrees above zero to thirty degrees below, it fell from forty-seven above to nineteen below, zero at Louisville, and in Buffalo from forty-two above to nine below, a change of thirty-four degrees in the former instance and sixty-six and fifty-one in the two latter cases.

It is time that the false notions of the severity of our climate were corrected, and we are inclined to think that a few more extensive storms like this, would place us right upon the record.

THE DRAFT.

No orders relative to the draft have been received from Washington up to this time. According to the President's Proclamation, this is the day fixed for the draft to commence, but Captain Keith informed us last evening that he had not received the quotas from Washington, which would render it impossible to proceed, as the enlistments have materially altered the original figures.

Besides this, a large number have enlisted whose names have not yet reached Washington, and consequently if the draft should take place to-day, we would not receive our proper credit. Thirty men escaped the draft by enlisting at Capt. Keith's office yesterday, and receiving the large bonuses. Most of them joined the First or Third Battery. As the final figuring has to be done at Washington, these could not be passed to our credit, and without doubt if the draft should not be postponed to enable Congress to amend the law, it will be temporarily suspended until the quotas of the several towns can be accurately ascertained.

THE SIXTH LEGISLATURE.

To-day is the time prescribed by law for the assembling of the Legislature. From personal observation we have come to the conclusion that the interests of the State are safely intrusted to this body, composed as it is of good, sound citizens among whom are some of the ablest men in the State. Many important matters will claim their attention which we will leave the Governor to indicate in his forthcoming message.

The number of Yankee prisoners in Richmond yesterday was 10,000. For several days the arrivals have been very meagre. Yesterday six Yankees (including one engineer) were received; one was sent to the small pox hospital, and eleven died.—Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 19.

THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

The following is the list of Members of the Legislature which meets to-day. The Republicans and Union men are designated in roman; Democrats or Copperheads in italics. Members of the Senate holding over are indicated by *; members of either House who have been members of any former Legislature are indicated by †.

SENATE.

FIRST DISTRICT—Part of Ramsey county—Edmund Rice.*

SECOND DISTRICT—Washington, Chicago & John McKusick.*

THIRD DISTRICT—Stearns, Morrison, St. Louis, &c.—P. Wilson.

FOURTH DISTRICT—St. Anthony, Benton, Anoka, &c.—J. S. Pillsbury, (to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of David Hutton.)

FIFTH DISTRICT—Hennepin West—Dorlus Morrison.

SIXTH DISTRICT—Carver, Wright, &c.—Charles A. Warner.*

SEVENTH DISTRICT—Dakota county—D. F. Langley.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—Rice county—John M. Berry.*

NINTH DISTRICT—Goodhue county—J. A. Thatcher.*

TENTH DISTRICT—Wabasha county—R. Ottum.*

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—Winona county—D. S. Norton.* (Independent personal.)

TWELFTH DISTRICT—Olmsted county—J. V. Daniels.*

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—Houston county—Daniel Cameron.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—Fillmore county—Luke Miller.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—Mower and Dodge—B. D. Sprague.*

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—Steele, Waseca and Freeborn—P. S. Stevens, (vice M. A. Dailer, resigned.)

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—Blue Earth and Le Sueur—J. J. Porter.*

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—Scott county—Isaac Lincoln.*

NINETEENTH DISTRICT—Nicollet, Sibley, &c.—H. A. Swift.*

TWENTIETH DISTRICT—Faribault, Brown, &c.—C. Shillibear.*

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Part of Ramsey county—John Nicols.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

I. J. P. Kildner, R. H. Fitz.

II. Ansell Smith, Jesse H. Soule, R. R. Henry.

III. R. M. Richardson, C. A. Ruffe, W. T. Rigby.

IV. Jared Benson, Jonathan Ferrin.

V. W. H. H. Graham, John A. Coleman.

VI. W. G. Butler, J. S. Letford, Henry Hill.

VII. K. N. Guitlen, — Akley.

VIII. A. N. Nourse, A. H. Bullis.

IX. S. S. Graham, J. M. Gales.

X. J. J. McKay.

XI. E. S. Youmans, Thos. P. Dixon.

XII. J. P. Moulton, Thos. H. Armstrong.

XIII. Thos. H. Conitt.

XIV. S. A. Hunt, M. J. Foster, R. Whitmore.

XV. Royal Crane, Augustus Barlow.

XVI. Philo Woodruff, J. L. Gibbs.

XVII. J. A. Wiswell, R. Butters, John L. Meagher.

XVIII. Hugh Johnson.

XIX. Wm. Hey, Samuel Coffin.

XX. A. A. Latimer.

XXI. A. R. Kiefer.

RECAPITULATION.

Senators—Republicans and Unionists, 16; Democrats, 4; Independent Personal, 1.

House of Representatives—Republicans and Unionists, 31; Democrats, 11.

Whole Republican Union strength in joint Convention, 47.

Whole Democratic strength, do 15.

Republican Union majority on joint ballot, 32.

We may classify the political elements of the next Legislature more accurately as follows:

| | Repub. | Union. | Dem. | Ind-pers. |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|------|-----------|
| Senate | 16 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| House of Representatives | 30 | 1 | 11 | — |
| Total | 46 | 3 | 15 | 1 |

Republican majority, 28.

Republican Union majority, 28.

Republican and Union and Independent Personal majority, 29.

The Legislature of 1863 compares, in its political complexion, with that of 1862, as follows:

| | Repub. | Union. | Dem. | Ind-pers. |
|------|--------|--------|------|-----------|
| 1862 | 16 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 1863 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 1 |

HOUSE.

| | Repub. | Union. | Dem. | Ind-pers. |
|------|--------|--------|------|-----------|
| 1862 | 29 | 1 | 12 | — |
| 1863 | 30 | 1 | 11 | — |

JOINT BALLOT.

| | Repub. | Union. | Dem. | Ind-pers. |
|------|--------|--------|------|-----------|
| 1862 | 45 | 1 | 17 | 1 |
| 1863 | 44 | 2 | 15 | 1 |

A Republican Union gain 2 over last year.

ARRIVAL OF THE MEMBERS.

We publish below the names of all the members of the Legislature who had reached the city up to the hour of going to press. The latest stages will probably bring some others:

SENATORS—John McKusick, Washington County; J. S. Pillsbury, Anoka County; Dorlus Morrison, Hennepin County; Charles A. Warner, Carver County; D. F. Langley, Dakota County; J. A. Thatcher, Goodhue County; R. Ottum, Wabasha County; Daniel S. Norton, Winona County; Daniel Cameron, Houston County; F. S. Stevens, Steele County; J. J. Porter, Blue Earth county; Isaac Lincoln, Scott county; John Nicols, Ramsey; John M. Berry, Rice; B. D. Sprague, Mower, and J. P. Wilson, Stearns.

REPRESENTATIVES—J. P. Kildner, R. H. Fitz, Ramsey County; Ansel Smith, Chisago County; Jared Benson, Anoka; John A. Coleman, Hennepin; J. S. Letford, Carver; A. H. Bullis, Rice; J. M. Gales, Goodhue; J. J. McKay, Wabasha; E. S. Youmans, Winona; Hugh Johnson, Scott; Samuel Coffin, Nicollet; J. A. Latimer, Faribault; A. R. Kiefer, Ramsey; W. G. Butler, Wright; R. M. Richardson, Stearns; Jonathan Ferrin, Benton; A. N. Nourse, Rice; Royal Crane and A. Barlow, Dodge; J. A. Wiswell, Blue Earth; Robert Butters and John C. Meagher, Le Sueur.

It is a noticeable circumstance that of all the five ships sent in pursuit of the stolen steamer Chesapeake, the Ella and Annie, a vessel lately added to our Navy by capture, is the successful one.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

AVERILL'S GREAT RAID.

LYNCHBURG, Saturday, December 19.—We have but little additional with reference to the Salem raiders. On Tuesday night they surprised and fired into the camp of Captain White on Catawba Creek, and captured seventeen men and about one hundred horses, which were being recuperated. Farmers, who arrived at Honsack's this evening, say that the enemy were on this side of Craig's creek, eighteen miles from Salem, at noon yesterday. Their camp was visible on the mountains. Craig's creek was rising rapidly yesterday, and impossible to ford, which prevents the enemy's further retreat on the Newcastle road.

SEVEN DISPATCHES.

LYNCHBURG, Saturday, Dec. 19.—Passengers this evening report that the enemy, finding Craig's creek past fording, charged their course up the Catawba, and camped on Thursday night on a hill below Montgomery, White Sulphur Springs. Their object in taking this route is to strike the Salt Pond road leading towards the Kanawha Valley. Their capture yesterday of a large lot of reported skimming yesterday at Blacksburg.

THIRD DISPATCH.

LYNCHBURG, Sunday, Dec. 20.—A special correspondent of the Virginian, dated Salem Dec. 18, says that on Wednesday morning the enemy's advance guard charged up Main street, the main body following soon after, with pistols drawn, ready to open fire upon the citizens who crowded the street. They broke open the Post-office, cut the telegraph wires, and then proceeded to the depot, which was crowded with ladies and gentlemen awaiting the train. They broke open trunks, destroyed their contents, and set fire to the building. They formed a line of battle and planted a battery of eight pieces of artillery on a hill to bear on the expected train. When the train came in sight they fired eight shots at it, but it retired without damage. They opened many stores, burned several barns, and destroyed a large lot of tallow and oil, and destroyed a quantity of grain.

They were piloted by a man named Hall, who was on board of the steamer at this point for Gen. Johnston's spring, but deserted soon after and went over to the enemy. The enemy remained there till five o'clock this evening. Hearing that Fitzhugh Lee and his forces were on their way, they left, carrying about six miles from town that night. They shot about fifty horses before they left camp, as they had more than they could get along with. Supposing they intended to contend in the creek, the way they came, they changed their course, going in the direction of Fincastle. The enemy represented that they had twelve thousand men, but that their force had been divided, and a portion gone in another direction. Among the prisoners captured was Capt. Porteaux, Assistant Quartermaster of the post. Many servants went off with them.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 19. Averill's raid in southwestern Virginia is likely to prove an important affair. Our latest from him is, that he retreated from Salem on Thursday evening, but re-appeared there yesterday morning under circumstances that led to the belief that his route to Kentucky had been cut off by our forces. We are in possession of some facts relative to the movements of our men, which is thought not advisable to publish just now. It is believed that Averill will attempt to cut off the Danville and Liberate the Yankee prisoners confined there.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 22. If Averill is allowed to escape, the cavalry of Virginia had better be reorganized without loss of time. Our military authorities had abundant notice of this raid to have perfected their elaborate plans. They were informed by Gen. Sam Jones that Averill was advancing on Lewisburg, with the design, he thought, of tapping the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. This was a week before he reached Salem, in the neighborhood of which town he remained several days. We say nothing of the natural obstacles against which he was making a raid of three hundred miles through a mountainous and thinly settled country. It would be impossible for them to carry their subsistence with them, and it would appear equally impossible for them to draw it from such a country, which, too, has been very effectively gleaned by Confederate Commissaries and Quartermasters.

It is proper to mention, in this connection, that it has, for several days, been known here that another body of Yankee cavalry, three thousand strong were advancing up the valley towards Stanton, with a design, it was supposed, of creating a diversion which might facilitate Averill's escape. We have no fears but that this party will be well met and taken care of.

During their stay at Salem, they destroyed three car loads of commissary and a large quantity of quartermaster stores, including a considerable amount of leather and a great quantity of produce belonging to merchants of Lynchburg, stored in the depot, which was also destroyed.

Fitz's large flour mill, McClanahan's store, and three small buildings were burned; also seventy-five Government wagons. Thomas Chapman, a citizen was killed; the prisoners in the jail liberated, among whom were a few Yankee prisoners.

A number of citizens and some farloughed and wounded soldiers, were taken prisoners, but the citizens returned. It is said the enemy's force did not exceed fifteen hundred. Reports of their returning to Salem are conflicting.

EAST TENNESSEE.

BRISTOL, Dec. 21.—Officers from the front state that our forces are moving forward in the direction of Knoxville. The country between Bean's Station and Morristown has been cleared of the enemy. Only one hundred prisoners were captured at Bean's Station; as the men stopped to pillage the wagon train, which was loaded with coffee, sugar, canvassed ham, and shoes. But for this, many men might have been captured.

Reports from below state that Imboden and Echols have surrounded the Salem raiders, and that the empire party, will probably be captured. The enemy have burned their wagons and destroyed their artillery to prevent their falling into our hands.

The railroad between this point and Lynchburg will be in running order by Saturday.

LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

TERRIBLE STORM EAST AND SOUTH.

RAILROADS COMPLETELY BLOCKADED.

SOLDIERS FROZEN TO DEATH.

Nineteen Degrees Below Zero at Louisville.

THE WHOLE COUNTRY FROST-BITTEN.

The Gunboat Marblehead Attacked by Rebels in Stano Inlet.

THE ATTACKING BATTERY CAPTURED.

Arch Bishop Hughes III Beyond Recovery.

The Japanese Propose to Pay Damages.

THE GREAT STORM.

Louisville Frozen Up—Mercury Falls 66 degrees in 18 hours—St. Louis Cold—Railroads Blocked—Cattle and Hogs Frozen—The River Closed—Stations in Boston—Buffalo Intensely Cold—Cincinnati Suffering—Soldiers Frozen To Death.

Metropolitan barometer at Thursday noon was 29.26. Soon afterwards it commenced rapidly falling and at eight o'clock a violent snow storm from the Northwest set in. Thursday noon the thermometer was 47 degrees above zero, and at 10 o'clock had fallen to one degree above zero. Friday morning at 7 the thermometer was 19 below zero, continued below zero all day.

The Journal statement this morning respecting the freezing of five Confederate prisoners at Jeffersonville is entirely incorrect. The prisoners were well cared for, and neither death or suffering occurred amongst them.

St. Louis, Jan. 2. But very little business was transacted here on account of the weather. Since the heavy snow storm Thursday the weather has been intensely cold, the mercury having fallen 24 degrees below zero. This is unparalleled in this region.

All the railroads leading out of the city are blocked with snow; no trains have arrived and departed for two days. The river closed this morning. Teams and pedestrians crossed on the ice all the afternoon. A large number of cattle and hogs were frozen to death on a weather-bound train on the North Mississippi Railroad.

Quite a number of frost-bitten cases are reported, some of them of a serious character.

Boston, Jan. 2. A severe snow storm has been raging here since Thursday, the wind blowing a gale from the west. The water in the lower part of the city is the highest that has been known for a year.

Bethesda, Jan. 2. Two hundred feet of the Niagara Falls road near this city had been washed away. No cars have left the depot here since Thursday. Trains, however, are running from Black Rock to Suspension Bridge. Business in the city is almost entirely suspended.

The most of the storm is now over, although it is still snowing this evening. The weather is intensely cold. The thermometer at midnight of Wednesday 31st of December stood at 42° above zero; last evening it was 5° below, and this morning it is at 9° below.

Telegraphic communication with the West is interrupted.

Evans Bridge, in the lower part of the city, has been carried away.

Cincinnati, Jan. 4. Two soldiers were frozen to death at Camp Chase, on Saturday. The soldiers in camp at Indianapolis suffered considerably, a number had their ears and feet frozen. On Thursday four rebel prisoners were frozen to death while asleep in the cars at Jeffersonville.

The trains on all Railroads leading to Cincinnati have been much delayed by the recent cold weather. There has been a great deal of suffering among Railroad men and passengers.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 4, 1 P. M. Clear wind N. W. Thermometer 2° above zero.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Fires in the City—Attack on the Marblehead—Rebel Battery Captured.

Raid of the Pawnee. They are two 8 inch sea coast howitzers.

The rebels had one killed and five wounded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. The Navy Department has received official information in relation to the attack upon the gunboat Marblehead in Stone Inlet, on Christmas morning, by which Robert Brown, Lorenzo D. Shaw, and Joseph Phillips were killed, and Charles Moore, Alex. Henderson, John Hackett, and Charles Sumner wounded.

Commander Balch, of Pawnee, says at 6:25 on the morning of the 26th of December, the enemy opened on the Marblehead which was replied to vigorously. At 6:45 the Pawnee opened fire on the enemy's batteries from her 100-pound rifle gun.

At 8 o'clock the C. P. Williamson, bearing firing, slipped cable and opened Folly River under sail, and opened fire bandonally. The rapid firing from the three vessels soon caused the enemy to retreat.

At 7:30 the rebels had retreated in disorder, leaving two of his guns in the battle. The Pawnee then proceeded off Sigsbee. Soon after this General Gordon, commanding troops on the south end of Folly Island came up.

FROM WASHINGTON.

New Years at the White House—Taxation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2. The attendance of the diplomatic body upon the President on new years day was with felicitations which were evidently as social as they were demonstrative. It was among the cheering auspices with which the country begins the year. The entire corps was present with the exception of the estimable Minister from Nicaragua, who being detained by illness, sent to the Secretary of State a respectful and mostly friendly apology.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

Secretary Chase strenuously insists on having the appropriation to means for the redemption of the currency, every dollar appropriated beyond the amount which can be certainly obtained by loans and that without too largely increasing the present debt.

Inauguration of Mayor Gunther.

New York, Jan. 4. Mayor Gunther has assumed the duties of his office to-day. Benjamin and Enos Hoffman have been arrested and confined in the Fort Lafayette for being concerned in blockade running business. They shipped goods to Nassau per Brig Goodhue, which were subsequently found to be captured by the Union Navy.

Other parties, also visitors of the Fort, are known at Headquarters as those of the police captains will report to him and that the Governor will order out the entire militia of the city to support claims of the new board.

A Sensation Dispatch.

New York, Jan. 3. A sensation dispatch from Albany says that the new police commissioners will probably appoint Nelson Waterbury police Superintendent, and that two thirds of the police captains will report to him and that the Governor will order out the entire militia of the city to support claims of the new board.

Suppression of Confederate Currency.

New York, Jan. 4. A very important seizure of Confederate currency and Treasury notes to the amount of \$7,000,000 was made in this city by United States Marshal Murray's detectives. A large quantity of plates, dies, tools, machinery &c., was also seized and the parties concerned arrested.

Guerrilla Camp Surprised.

New York, Jan. 4. Col. Lowell, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, while on a scouting expedition near Haymarket on Friday, suddenly came upon a guerrilla encampment. He surrounded it, dashing in upon the rebels, killed and wounded many, and took 35 prisoners, one a captain.

Mosby's videttes were dressed in U. S. uniforms.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

Boston, Jan. 2. The duties on imports received at the Port of Boston for the year ending Dec. 31st, will amount to \$6,963,674. The number of foreign arrivals for the year amount to 3,219, being 70 more than previous years.

General Butler's Movements.

FORTRESS MONROE, January 3. General Butler has left here for Washington on the steamer City of Hudson. The steamer Western Metropolitan from Newport for New Orleans has put into Hampton Roads for repairs.

Fatal illness of Arch Bishop Hughes.

Arch Bishop Hughes still continues to live, but is in a very low condition; a few more hours may be added to his life, and he may die there at any moment. He is beyond recovery.

Favorable News From Japan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. Dispatches from Mr. Pruyn, American Minister in Japan, announces that the Japanese have agreed to pass the claim for damage, (\$10,000), for intercepting the American steamer Pemroke last year. This augurs a good understanding with Japan.

Snowing.

Baltimore, Jan. 4. Snow has been falling here since 10 o'clock this morning.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. It commenced snowing at 9 1/2 this morning.

Controversy Decided.

Hudson, N. Y. Jan. 4. Judge Hogeboom has decided the controversy between the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and the Pennsylvania Oil Company in favor of the former.

Pickets Driven In.

New York, Jan. 3. Advice from Cumberland, Maryland, of the 1st, states that our pickets had been driven in near Mandeville, Virginia. They had been driven into Bunker Hill.

Steamers Purchased.

New York, Jan. 4. It is said that the Stonington steamers have been purchased by merchants of New York and Boston.

Celebration.

Boston, Jan. 2. The first anniversary of the President's Emancipation Proclamation was celebrated yesterday by a salute of 100 guns and by a public meeting in the Tremont Temple, at which speeches were made.

Two men were arrested at La Crosse, a days since, on suspicion of having been engaged in the robbery of the stage near Lake City, last week. Their names, as given by themselves, are Williams and Skinner respectively—doubtless assumed.

Deputy U. S. Marshal Cleveland took these parties in charge at La Crosse, and on Wednesday evening was in Winona with them, on his way up the river. It is not positively known that these men were engaged in the robbery, but their actions had been such, for a few days previous to their arrest, as to fasten suspicion strongly upon them. One of them attempted to escape from the Sheriff of La Crosse county, but upon being threatened with the contents of a revolver, he abandoned the effort.—Winona Republican,

Drugs and Medicines.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE.

DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS,

AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

(UNION BLOCK.)

No. 111 Third Street.

Our aim is to keep in store a well selected and COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS. We feel that thus far our efforts have been duly appreciated, and trusting a continuance of patronage, we renew our endeavors.

OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS.

Our BURNING OILS we notice especially, and ask a trial of its merits. The Oil that is most DURABLE, giving the same light, is of course

The Oil to Buy.

TILDEN'S FLUID EXTRACTS.

Pills and Granules, at card prices.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement,

For mending Furniture and wood in all shapes; Ivory, Bone, Crockery, Glass, Earthen-ware, Leather, Paper, &c., &c.

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

The American Magnetic Equine Powders.

Geo. H. Dadd, Veterinary Surgeon, says "I have examined and pronounced them the best CONDITION POWDER, now in use."

WE HOLD THE AGENCY.

Our stock of PERFUMERIES and Fancy Goods will compare favorably in the city.

CALL, EXAMINE, PRICE AND PURCHASE.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE.

SAINT PAUL.

THE CELEBRATED FAMILY DYE

COLORS.

In cases, assorted to suit dealers, and also at retail.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE.

No. 111 Third Street.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA.

HELMSTRETT'S INIMITABLE HAIR

COLORING FOR THE HAIR.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE'S.

No. 111 Third Street.

HAGAN'S BALM,

FOR THE COMPLEXION.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE.

Union Block.

Burbank's Column.

1864. 1864. 1864.

Winter Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE COMPANY.

PASSENGER LINE.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL:

For Hastings, Red Wing, Lake City, Rocas, Wabasha, Mankato, Winona, and La Crosse at 6 o'clock A. M.

For Stillwater, Duluth, & A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordan, St. Lawrence, Belle Plaine, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottumwa, Traveres de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 6 o'clock A. M.

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Watonsville, connecting at Watonsville, for Willamette, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

For Little Canada, Columbus, Sunrise City—At 8 o'clock A. M.

For Little Canada, Columbus, Sunrise City—At 8 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.,

Proprietors.

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibuses will run to and from the principal hotels and boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in an open car to be left at the American Express Company's office, at our office.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.,

Proprietors.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

Fast Freight Line.

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. G. Burbank & Co., Agents.

New York office, 14 Murray street, Boston office, 69 Washington street.

20 BBL'S STUART'S BEST HON-

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE;

A prime article, at low figures, at J. C. & H. G. BURBANK & CO.'s.

A LARGE STOCK OF CIGARS,

which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. G. BURBANK & CO.'s.

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED

Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at price to suit the times.

J. C. & H. G. BURBANK & CO.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE

largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of

J. C. & H. G. BURBANK & CO.'s

420 BOXES ASSORTED TO-

bacco, comprising all the favorite brands, at J. C. & H. G. BURBANK & CO.'s

300 WHOLE HALF AND QUAR-

ter boxes Raisins, crop of 1863, at J. C. & H. G. BURBANK & CO.'s

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. G. BURBANK & CO., corner Levee and Sib-

by streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Gro-

cery Department, where they will afford me pleasure

to see my old customers once more.

We shall have a large and well selected stock

of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which

I respectfully ask you to examine before purchase

any elsewhere. I hope to merit for the houses a

portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore

before I have been bestowed upon me

and

A. L. LARSENTEUR.

Dry Goods.

OUR SPECIALTIES.

DRESS GOODS.—A large line, consisting of French Merinos, All Wool and Union Plaids, Empress Cloths, Plaid Valenciennes, Muslin de Laines, &c., &c. at very low figures, at

HOGAN & CAMP'S.

SHAWLS.—We have now on hand a selection of Long and Square Shawls, which the most fastidious can select from. As our prices are always as low as the lowest, we invite inspection on them, at

Hogan & Camp's.

CLOAKS AND CLOAKINGS.—Our stock of these goods is very extensive. We have Seal Skin, Beavers, Frosted Beavers, Esquimaux Beavers, Castor Beavers, Down and Felt, Broadcloths in all colors, at the lowest market prices, at

HOGAN & CAMP'S.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.—Having upwards of 500 assorted styles of English, French, and American manufacture for Ladies, Misses and children. We can sell them at a little under the market price, by the single Skirt, or dozen, at

HOGAN & CAMP'S.

ALL HOUSES HAVE THEIR SPECIALTIES. The above are ours, and we feel that we can at present offer inducements on them that no other House in Minnesota can.

HOGAN & CAMP'S.

HOODS, SONTAGS & NUBIAS,

BALMORAL

AND

HOOP SKIRTS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

L. C. BURT,

146

THIRD STREET.

Sewing Machines.

Wheeler & Wilson's

HIGHEST PREMIUM

SEWING MACHINE.

115,000

Of them in use in this country

and Europe.

These are the only machines making the Lock Stitch with the Rotating Hook.

Are profitable and available a life time.

Equal to ten seamstresses.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in use by their possessor.

The Glass Cloth-Presser, (so popular), can only be had with these Machines.

E. M. JOHNSON, Agent,

224 Third Street, St. Paul.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

F. O. WILDER, & CO.,

Dealers in Piano-Fortes, Melodeons, Harmoniums, Cabinet Organs, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c., &c. No. 230 Third Street, St. Paul, Minnesota. Agents for the celebrated A. M. & C. Co.'s Star and Grand Scale Pianos. Also, the Triorium.

Mr. Wilder is a Piano Maker, and has been in the business over 20 years, and will sell nothing but first-class instruments. Every instrument will be warranted, and all sales are made on a liberal and reasonable basis.

For Times and Melodeons tuned and repaired, Lesson given on the Piano and Melodeon, not-dawdy

Groceries.

G O T O

PUTNAM'S

FRESH CANNED

RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, PEACHES, PINE APPLES, TOMATOES, CHERRIES

NEW DRIED

BLACKBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, CHERRIES, PEACHES, APPLES, RAISINS, CITRUS, CURRANTS, SAGO, FARINA, TAPIOCA AND HOMONY.

Stuart's White Drip, Extra Honey, Golden Amber and Sugar House Syrups.

New Sugar Cured Dried Beef, and Prime Apple Cider, and a complete and desirable stock of Fresh

Groceries & Provisions.

S. K. PUTNAM,

near the Post Office.

CIDER.

100 bbls. pure Juice of the Apple, at PUTNAM'S.

GRAPES.

25 boxes Isabella and Catawba, at PUTNAM'S.

APPLES.

400 barrels Winter, at PUTNAM'S.

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.

GENERAL DEALER IN

Family Groceries,

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

In Meier's Castle, corner Jackson and Fort streets.

Goods delivered to all parts of the City free of charge.

APPLES.

200 bbls. selected

Fall and Winter Apples

at PUTNAM'S.

Choice White

Winter Wheat Flour,

at PUTNAM'S.

CHEESE—ONE THOUSAND LBS.

Extra Hamburg,

at PUTNAM'S.

C. W. WOOLLEY,

LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL.

FORWARDING

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DEALER IN GROCERIES

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &c., &c., &c.

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AGENT FOR THE

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Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.

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SIBLEY STREET, NEAR LEVEE

St. Paul, Minnesota.

BAUPRE & KELLY,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

Wholesale Grocers,

Prince's Block, Jackson St., St. Paul.

FREIGHT AGENTS FOR

Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien R.R.

LAFIN, SMITH & CO.'S

GUNPOWDER.

St. Paul, October 13, 1863.

Hardware.

J. B. BRADEN,

Has now received from the Eastern Manufacturers a full and complete assortment of

IRON,

Hardware, Nails,

Steel of all kinds, Springs, Axes, Bolts, Nuts, Axes, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Sleigh

Sloes, Thimble Skates, Carriage

Trimmings.

Wagon and Buggy Wood,

Iron Kettles, Coal, Window Glass and Sash, and all other Goods in our line, sold Wholesale and Retail.

Warehouse 154 Third Street, St. Paul.

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, CIGARS, &c., &c.

Jackson Street, between Levee and Third.

SAINT PAUL.

BRADFORD BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS,

Nos. 157 and 159 East Water Street,

MILWAUKEE.

Are now opening an immense Stock of Dom-

estic, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods to which they call the attention of the Merchants of the North

west—among which we offer the following:

25 Cases M. De Laines,

25 Bales Twilled Flannels,

20 " Plain colored do.,

100 Cases Denims,

75 " Stripes,

30 " Ticking,

50 " Cotton Flannels,

20 " Linseys,

3000 lbs. Wool Yarn,

1000 doz. Wool Socks,

200 Bales assorted Batting,

250 Cases Prints,

200 Bales Shirtings,

50 Bales Fine Shirting,

24 Bales Satinets, all grades,

10 " Grey Cassimeres,

10 Cases Fancy Cassimeres,

100 Pieces Alpaccas,

2000 " Cobergs,

Twine, Wicking,

Wadding, Cotton Yarn,

&c., &c., &c.

ALSO,

A FULL LINE OF YANKEE NOTIONS,

WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, HOODS,

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, RIBBED JACKETS,

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME IV.

SINAT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1864.

NUMBER 4.

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6.

THE NEWS.

THE rebels are to be brought to terms for refusing to recognize Gen. Butler as an officer, in exchange for prisoners. The rebels are to be brought to terms for refusing to recognize Gen. Butler as an officer, in exchange for prisoners. The rebels are to be brought to terms for refusing to recognize Gen. Butler as an officer, in exchange for prisoners.

REBEL MOVEMENTS.

Rebel movements in the Shenandoah Valley are exciting some apprehensions, though the reports are said to be exaggerated. The enemy have six or seven thousand men near Woodstock, and it is thought General Sullivan and Averill will be able to take care of them.

A captured letter written at Charleston, intimates pretty broadly that the city is mined, so that in case it should fall into our possession it could be destroyed with its conquerors. The letter shows how terrible a penalty the doomed city is paying.

The Ohio Legislature organized Monday, and Governor Tol sent in his message. We learn by it that Ohio has furnished 200,671 soldiers since the war commenced.

Gen. Burnside has been induced to withdraw his resignation, and it is thought he will be re-appointed to the command of the Department of the Ohio.

Gov. Seymour takes occasion in his message to discuss national affairs and proclaim that only wise statesmanship is necessary to bring about a (Copperhead) peace.

LEGISLATIVE.—The Legislature did not organize yesterday. Both Houses met at noon, the Senate being called to order by Mr. Daniels, of Olmsted. Mr. Norton, of Winona, was appointed chairman. The roll was called, and sixteen members answered to their names, five being absent. The oath of office was then administered by Attorney General Cole, and the Senate adjourned.

The House was called to order by Mr. Richardson, of Stearns, and Mr. Wiawot, of Blue Earth, was appointed Clerk. Thirty-one members answered to roll-call, and were sworn in. Eleven were absent. The House adjourned until 2 p. m. to-day.

FLAGS OF THE FIFTH MINNEAPOLIS.

Adjutant General Malheur yesterday received two flags from the Fifth Minnesota Regiment, accompanied by the following letter, which explains itself:

Col. Oscar Malheur, Adj. Gen. Minnesota:—HEADQUARTERS 7TH INF. REGT., 1863. Vols., La Grange, Tenn., December 14, 1863. Col. Malheur:—Herewith transmit for deposit at the headquarters of the State, the old flag of the Fifth Regiment, we having been furnished by Government with a new standard of colors.

The officers and men of the regiment part with the tattered remains of their battle-standard with emotions of the most profound regret. There is not a soldier of the company who does not feel for this relic of past campaigns a sincere and devoted affection. This relic has been borne home through marches and carried in triumph through the fiercest conflicts of many hard-fought battles. Its numerous rents are the evidence of its presence at the two battles of Corinth, at the siege and fierce assault of Vicksburg, at Mechanicsburg and Richmond. Its soiled and faded folds tell of the dangers through which it has been borne during the four years' service of the regiment. To the veterans who are left, it is a precious relic of the glorious memory of their fallen comrades who have fallen or been disabled by the casualties of war.

A board of officers convened by order of Gen. Grant, "to investigate the claims of different regiments to honorable mention for meritorious services," authorized the Fifth Minnesota Infantry to place the following inscriptions on its flag:

"Siege of Corinth,"
"Corinth, Oct. 3 & 4, 1862."
"Vicksburg, Siege and Assault,"
"Vicksburg, Oct. 22, 1863."
"Richmond, Siege and Assault,"
"Richmond, Sept. 29, 1862."

In the two latter, though but a detachment of the regiment was engaged, yet, in view of the character of the actions and the loss sustained, the inscriptions were authorized. The battle before Corinth, May 28, 1862, being considered a part of the "Siege of Corinth," and also the actions at Richmond and Mechanicsburg as parts of the "Siege of Vicksburg," no separate inscriptions for either of these actions were allowed to any of the troops engaged.

Though the soldiers of the regiment part with their old banner with a pang of regret, yet they feel some degree of pride and satisfaction in presenting to the State this record of their services.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. H. HUBBARD,
Col. 5th Minn. Inf'y Vols.

One of the flags is the regimental standard which was presented to the 5th two years since by the ladies of the State. It has seen hard usage, one shell having exploded in its very folds, tearing it almost to pieces. The other flag is the "starry emblem of Freedom." On its stripes are inscribed the names of the battles mentioned above. They are interesting relics, and in the after years of our State will be pointed to with pride by those who wish to extol the bravery of her sons.

As we anticipated the draft did not commence yesterday. Capt. Saunders telegraphed Col. Fry informing him that the Adjutant General had not been able to ascertain the credit due a large number of towns, and asking a postponement of the draft for a few days in order to obtain a correct appropriation.

The received, last evening, in reply the following:

WASHINGTON, 10:30 a. m.—Jan. 5.

Capt. T. M. Saunders.

Do not commence the draft until you get specific orders from here.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal General.

No apprehension need be felt but that time will be given to arrange the quotas fairly, and it is better that the draft should be postponed for a few days rather than have injustice done to any locality.

In the meantime, volunteering is progressing favorably, the second cavalry has thirteen companies, and Capt. Saunders has telegraphed for authority to raise a battery.

The Government has authorized Capt. Keith to hire suitable quarters for recruits, which is an evidence that the draft is near at hand.

The following commissions in the Second Cavalry were issued yesterday:

H. S. Bingham, Rice county, Captain;
Frank McGraw, Scott, First Lieutenant;
Charles E. Lincoln, Olmsted, Second Lieutenant;
John C. Henley, Chicago, Captain;
Patrick S. Gardner, Nicollet, First Lieutenant;
Francis C. Griswold, Dakota, Second Lieutenant;
Henry S. Howe, Dodge, Captain;
Jonathan Darrow, Dodge, First Lieutenant;
Thomas Larky, Dodge, Second Lieutenant;
Peter H. Davy, Faribault, Captain;
B. Miller, Faribault, Captain;
Andrew, Faribault, First Lieutenant;
Geo. Andrews, Faribault, Second Lieutenant.

We note the following arrivals of members of the Legislature since our last issue:

Stearns.—Lake Miller, Fillmore county; J. V. Daniels, Olmsted.
Hutchinson.—S. C. Grannis, Goodhue county; Thomas H. Coniff, Houston; K. N. Guitman, Dakota; Philo Woodruff, A. S. Hunt and T. H. Armstrong.

Gov. Swift, who has been detained at home for some time by sickness in his family, arrived in the city last night.

We regret to learn that one of his children is still dangerously ill.

Mr. W. B. Griswold has purchased the Chaska Valley Herald of C. A. Warner Esq., and will hereafter edit and publish the paper.

FROM PEMBINA.

MAJOR HATCH PILING UP SIOUX SCALPS.

Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.

PEMBINA, Dec. 18, 1863.

I take pleasure in telling you that Major Hatch is not only busily engaged building up winter quarters at Pembina, but is also busily engaged piling up Sioux scalps. In this he has been the least surprised in the world, if he had a pretty big pile of them before Spring.

The Major detailed on the 15th inst., at 11 o'clock at night a detachment of 15 men. Acting Adjutant Olin, in command, to go to St. Joseph after Sioux scalps. In this they have been successful. They returned yesterday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m., making a march of 83 miles in 39 hours, with five scalps. Three men, a boy and a woman of the red devil's race had been sent to the informal regions. The boys went at them without any mercy, none of them raised the cry of "Lo! the poor Indians," for Hatch's Battalion being principally composed of men raised on the frontier, and who had relatives and friends killed by these tribes they show no small assurance you, no quarter. None of the boys were hurt in any way whatever. It was a small but complete victory. They attacked them about sundown on the afternoon of the 16th inst. The first Indian that got out of the teepee was shot through the body, he then discharged his gun at the soldiers, fortunately without effect, and then was finished by another soldier's piece of lead. One of the other Indians, aged about 18 years, stout and strong, would not die without being first scalped. The boys went and scalped him. That is what finished him. The work was well done and the boys deserve credit for it. Means of conveyance: four sledges, each drawn by a horse. Thermometer, 36° below zero.

The Railroad at Anoka.

Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.

ANOKA, January 1, 1864.

Notwithstanding it is mid-winter, we begin to feel the benefit of the Railroad which is just completed to this place. Buildings are going up in all directions; our hotels (we have three large houses) are all well patronized, and our merchants are doing a lively business. From the pineries we learn that more teams are in this winter, both on Rum and the Mississippi rivers, than have ever been known before. Last year's logs are yet up in the Mississippi, and if we have a good rise in the river next season, you can look for lively times in the lumber market.

We have now a good foot of snow on the ground, enabling farmers to bring in their produce readily. We feel the effects of last summer's drought in the scant supply of grain—particularly oats and corn, compelling teams to be fed on a good share of crushed wheat. Farmers look for a bountiful harvest next year, however, and more ground was plowed the past fall for spring grains than has been done before for years.

Capitalists looking for chances to invest in manufacturing operations, will find great facilities offered in the water power at Anoka.

I hope to have the pleasure of meeting you and all "the rest of mankind" at the Railroad Celebration here, which is to come off the present month.

The Chippewa Troublesome.

Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.

WE have in the vicinity of Itasca, and between there and Princeton, quite a number of Chippewa Indians. These things have been tolerated full long enough, as they make annual visits of about four months to these parts in season of deer and other game which we think belong to white folks. If the proper authorities will notify these whelps to keep on their own lands it will save trouble, else some of them may accidentally be taken for deer by our hunters.

They take the liberty to go into houses and help themselves in the back settlements to what they want. Governor Swift will confer a favor upon the settlers in the Northern line of Sherburne County, by sending the renegades where they belong, and the sooner the better.

O. H. K.

Legislature of Minnesota.

SIXTH SESSION.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, January 5, 1864.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock, p. m., by Hon. J. V. Daniels, senior member.

The CHAIR appointed Mr. Norton, of Winona, as Secretary pro tem, and directed him to call the roll of districts.

As each district was called, the Senator representing the same appeared and gave in his credentials. When the list was completed, the Attorney General appeared and administered the oath of office, as follows:

District.

I, J. Rice, of Ramsey—absent.
I, John McKusick, of Washington.
I, J. P. Wilson.
I, J. Pillsbury.
I, Dorilus Morrison, of Hennepin.
I, Charles A. Warner.
I, D. F. Langley, of Dakota.
I, John M. Derry, of Rice.
I, A. Thacher, of Goodhue.
I, L. Otman, of Wahkiakum.
I, S. Norton, of Winona.
I, J. V. Daniels, of Olmsted.
I, Daniel Cameron, of Houston.
I, John Miller, of Fillmore—absent.
I, J. Sprague—absent.
I, S. Stevens.
I, J. Porter.
I, Isaac Lincoln.
I, J. A. Swift, of Nicollet—absent.
I, J. H. Shullow—absent.
I, John Nichols, of Ramsey.
Mr. THACHER moved to adjourn, which was carried.

The Senate thereupon adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January 5, 1864.

At 10 o'clock the House was called to order by Hon. Mr. RICHARDSON, of Stearns, and Mr. A. WISWELL, of Blue Earth, was designated as temporary clerk.

The following named members came forward by districts, presented their credentials, and were sworn in, the Attorney General administering the oath of office.

L. J. Kilduff, R. H. Fitz.
H. Ansell Smith, Jesse H. Soule, R. R. Henry.
H. R. M. Richardson, W. T. Rigby.
Jared Benson, Jonathan Ferrin.
J. John A. Colburn, C. W. T. Lefford, Henry Hill.
K. N. Guitman.
VIII.—A. N. Kourse, A. H. Bullis.
IX.—S. S. Grannis, J. M. Gates.
X.—E. S. Youmans.
XIV.—A. S. Hunt.
XV.—Royal Grant, S. A. Barlow.
XVI.—Philo Woodruff.
XVII.—J. A. Wiswell, R. Butters, John L. Hughes.
XVIII.—Hugh Johnson.
XIX.—Samuel Coffey.
XX.—A. Lattin.
XXI.—A. R. Keifer.

Upon motion of Hon. JARED BENSON it was voted that the House adjourn, it being two o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Adjourned.

The Supply Expedition.

Its Safe Arrival at Mankato.

From the Mankato Record, 2d.

The three companies of the Sixth regiment, which left here in November last, as an escort to the Indian supply train, were not delayed at Yanchnon, as stated by the St. Paul papers, but a small detachment has already arrived here and the main body will be here on Monday.

They left here on the 15th inst., and after a march of 100 miles, arrived at Mankato, on the 5th inst., and returned via Sioux City and Spirit Lake, Iowa, and Fairmount in this State, arriving at Mankato last evening.

They encountered much severe weather on their return trip, being exposed to all the cold weather of the past few weeks with no other shelter than their canvas tents. When near Spirit Lake, they were met by a cold, drizzling rain, which froze as fast as it fell, covering their clothing with ice.

At a station forty or fifty miles west of Spirit Lake, Captains Whitney and Dugan, and Lieut. King started in advance of the train, but lost their way, and for two days lived upon the corn they had taken along for their horses, arriving at Esterline the same evening, at which place they were met by the main body of the train, which they again left it, arriving here late last night.

This side of Spirit Lake a part of the escort hired teams to bring them to this place, where they arrived yesterday.

The main body of the escort was at Fairmount during the severe storm on Thursday, arrived at Mankato last night and are expected here late last night.

Yesterday morning, the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments at this place, sent out several loads of clothing and provisions to supply the wants of the men.

[General Sibley received information yesterday, that the entire escort had reached Mankato in safety.—En. Press.

Injustice of Court-Martial—Re-narrative of a Real Life.

The Washington Republican, commenting on an article in a New York paper, says:

"The author of the article ought to know by this time that courts-martial do not always arrive at correct conclusions. For instance, not many days since information reached the President, that a young man belonging to the Army of the Potomac had been sentenced by court-martial to be shot for desertion. The boy was doomed to die in a few hours when the despatch was received. No time was to be lost. A telegram was sent to General Meade suspending the execution. An examination of the case was ordered by the President, when it was ascertained that the young man ought to have been promoted long ago for gallant and meritorious service, instead of being shot! It appeared that upon the march of the Army of the Potomac towards Maryland, on the occasion of Lee's first raid northward, the young man alluded to became exhausted and fell out of the ranks, and as soon as he recovered, he proceeded on after his regiment, but not finding it and there being no time to lose, he fell into the ranks of another regiment, and fought gallantly at South Mountain and Antietam, and was wounded in the last named battle. He was sent to a hospital, which fact, by the absence of a proper system in such cases, did not reach the officers of his regiment. At last he was arrested as a deserter, tried, condemned, and was about to be shot, when, by the interference of the Executive, his life was saved, and, as a young man, hastily condemned to an ignominious death, was suddenly restored to honor."

—The Russian fleet have gone to Fortrose Monro, and will winter in the Koda.

LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

EXCHANGES TO BE MADE BY BUTLER AND NO OTHER.

ALL REBEL PRISONERS PLACED IN HIS CHARGE.

CHARLESTON TO BE BLOWN UP BY THE REBELS IF CAPTURED.

A Scotch Letter Describing the City.

Operations in the Shenandoah Valley.

GOV. TOD'S MESSAGE.

MESSAGE OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Burnside's Resignation Withdrawn—Butler's Interview with the President—Rosecrans—Treasury Report—Butler to have Exclusive Charge of Exchanges—Retaliation for Outlawing—Stoneman's Successor.

New York, Jan. 5.

The Tribune's Washington special says Major General Burnside, who is now here, has, at the earnest desire of the President, withdrawn his resignation. It is not improbable that he will be re-appointed to the command of the Department of the Ohio.

Major General Stoneman has been relieved from command of the Cavalry Bureau and assigned to duty as Chief of Cavalry of the West, whither he proceeded at once.

Major General Butler arrived in town yesterday from Point Lookout, where he had been detained by the President.

He had a long conversation with Mr. Lincoln to-day upon matters pertaining to his department, and on the subject of exchanges and the release of rebel prisoners at Point Lookout, who have expressed their willingness to take the oath of allegiance.

It is understood to be definitely arranged that Rosecrans is to take the place of Schofield in the department of the Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

Major Generals Butler and Burnside are among the latest distinguished arrivals here.

Major General Garrard has been ordered to take charge of the Cavalry Bureau, thus relieving Gen. Stoneman.

A large installment of the five percent Treasury notes were sent forward to-day by the associated banks of New York, Philadelphia and Boston and \$2,000,000 of these notes have been distributed pro rata to these cities. Nearly \$9,000,000 more are packed ready for transportation and a large additional amount will go to the banks to-morrow.

There has been a total misapprehension in certain quarters as to the recent arrangement of the negotiation of \$8,000,000 of the national banks. The \$8,000,000 taken by the associated banks were first to be delivered to them. No commission was paid for placing them in either case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

[Times Special.]—Our Government won't permit General Butler to be out-lawed by Benjamin. The exchange of prisoners committed to him will be left to his hands.

Secretary Stanton to-day has enlarged Butler's powers by putting all the rebel prisoners under his care. There will be 20,000 at Point Lookout within three weeks. The policy is resolved to be maintained. Lincoln's shall take place through Butler, and none except through him. Jefferson Davis was in favor of recognizing him as Ould had already done. Benjamin was a proponent of Lincoln's. Lincoln's last proclamation outlawed the whole Richmond government, and through this equality in disability there is no doubt but exchanges will be again re-established.

Stoneman has been assigned as Grant's chief of cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

Major Girard, a cavalry officer of the Southwest, replaces Stoneman here.

Lieutenant Colonel Elgin has been made chief of M. of cavalry bureau, vice Lawtell.

FROM CHARLESTON.

An Interesting Rebel Letter—Charles-ton Mined—A Picture of the Present Condition—Fred Denton Red Ink.

New York, Jan. 5.

The Tribune vouches for the genuineness of the following letter, which intimates that the city of Charleston is mined with powder:

CHARLESTON, Nov. 9.

DEAR COUSIN: Fred has at last consented to let me come to Macon, so you may expect me in a very few days. The other day a Yankee shell exploded just around the corner from our house, tearing a building to pieces and setting two others on fire. No one was injured, as all the buildings were vacated some weeks ago. I don't believe there are two hundred ladies in town who are able to get away, for Fred declared we should not leave while we had a roof over us, but now that he sees the danger we are in, he is glad to hurry us off.

Most of the families have gone to Dorchester, Summerville, Iconbo and Waterboro, and every house in those places is crowded; nearly every room is filled with beds and every bed has to accommodate three or four persons. So much for war, but I would willingly live in a city the remainder of my life if it would keep the Yankee miscreants out of our city. A majority of our people there have left most of their furniture in their houses expecting in a few weeks to return to them, but of course they know that if the Yankees take the city their houses and furniture will all be destroyed.

Gen. Beauregard has caused information to reach all that if he finds it impossible to hold the city he will leave it a mass of ruins. No one will complain of this, as they know the barbarians have sworn to destroy every vestige of the secession nest if they can take it.

If they should ever enter our house may God have mercy on them, for I cannot. If they ever enter the city you will hear of the greatest earthquake ever caused by human agency.

It will be consolation, Louise, for you know that should the Yankees ever get here they will never be able to reach Macon. Gen. Beauregard is confident they could never get ten miles beyond the city in any direction, but he is equally confident they can never come.

It is painful to go through our streets, once alive with beauty and fashion, and see them entirely deserted, with the exception of now and then one of our colored people, or a squalid Irishman. But I am to see you so soon that I will not write a long letter. Fred sends his love, but says he will not write until he has seen you in a Yankee carcass, he can write with red ink.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Movements of the Rebels Near Winchester—Exaggerated Reports—What They are Doing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

[Special to Herald.]—A dispatch received here from a reliable source states that the rebel General Early with three brigades of Ewell's corps perhaps 3,000 in all, besides the forces of Lee, Meade and other rebel leaders, and also Fitz, Hugh, and Lee's cavalry are in Shenandoah Valley and west of it towards Petersburg.

Brig. Gen. Sullivan and Gen. Averill under command of Gen. Kelley, are in good force and wide awake.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

The rumors of the enemy's contemplated operations in the Shenandoah Valley are exaggerated. Fitz Hugh Lee's cavalry, perhaps 1,000 strong, supported by Early's negro brigade on foot, with Imboden and other local leaders with detachments of men, numbering, altogether, 7,000 men, are near Woodstock and Mount Jackson, and make an occasional dash as far north as Winchester.

The latest indications point to the fact that the enemy's operations, certainly they have not appeared as yet in sight of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the trains of which are running regularly and successfully with large quantities of freight and many passengers.

The greatest evidence of official confidence in the safety of the route is the sending of important detachments over it.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Organization of the Ohio Legislature—Gov. Tod's Message—Navigation Suspended on the Ohio—Arkansas Trying to Come Back.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.

The Ohio Legislature organized yesterday at 10 o'clock, and the bodies of three members of the 32d Indiana regiment were found frozen to death below Cairo on New years evening.

Ten negro soldiers perished at Island No. 10, and the bodies of three members of the 32d Indiana regiment were found on a sand bar in the river, six miles above Fort Pillow. One of them was Lieut. Edward Alexander.

The Duke Agley brought 285 bales of cotton, 438 hogheads sugar, 300 barrels molasses, mostly from New Orleans. The Illinois brought 235 bales cotton. Gens. Ord, Veitch, Hunter, Sawyer and Sherman have been here during the past week, and the latter is still here. A supper was given here last night in honor of his arrival.

THE COLD SNAP.

Ten Degrees Below Zero at Memphis—Soldiers Frozen—The Mississippi Closed.

CAIRO, Jan. 4.

The thermometer was 10 degrees below zero at Memphis on the morning of the 1st, and at Cairo the same morning 16 degrees below. A number of persons were found frozen to death below Cairo on New years evening.

Ten negro soldiers perished at Island No. 10, and the bodies of three members of the 32d Indiana regiment were found on a sand bar in the river, six miles above Fort Pillow. One of them was Lieut. Edward Alexander.

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The weather has moderated somewhat but it is still snowing with about four inches on the ground. Boats still go up the Ohio river, out of which large quantities of ice are coming, but the Mississippi is closed.

Rebel Salt Works Destroyed.

New York, Jan. 5.

The Herald's correspondence from Key West by steamship dispatches that the naval operations on the coast of Florida are active and successful. An extensive salt work of the rebels was destroyed in St. Andrews Bay, and St. Andrews city, devoted to a ground by the crew of the steamship Bloomer and Restless. The salt works destroyed are valued at nearly \$3,000,000.

A Freed Men's Celebration.

New York, Jan. 5.

Freed men's celebration of the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation took place at Cooper Institute last night. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Bellows, Dr. Cheever, and others, and letters read from Gov. Andrew, Chase, Sumner and others. The principal portion of the audience colored.

Snow.

New York, Jan. 5.

About an inch of snow fell during the night, and was still snowing at 9 o'clock this morning.

A Command for Admiral Farragut.

New York, Jan. 5.

Admiral Farragut is expected to sail to-day in the flagship Harford, to take command of the Eastern Blockading Squadron.

Union Triumph.

Baltimore, Jan. 4.

The annual election of directors of the Baltimore Commercial Exchange to-day resulted in the triumph of the Union tickets over the disloyal. This is considered quite a triumph by the loyal members of the institution.

Hogs.

Chicago, Jan. 4.

Very little doing in hogs in consequence of light receipts.

Drs. Willey & Hand.

PLEASANT STREET, ST. PAUL.

Office Hours—8 to 10 a. m., and from 2 to 4 p. m.

\$55,000, but was chartered to Government from March, 1862, to October, 1863, at \$35,000 per annum.

FROM ALBANY.

Organization of the New York Legislature—Republican Officers Elected—Governor Seymour's Message—He Discusses Peace.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.

Drugs and Medicines.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE,
DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS,
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
(UNION BLOCK.)
No. 111 Third Street.

Our aim is to keep in store a well selected and
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.
We feel that thus far our efforts have been duly
appreciated, and trusting a continuance
of patronage, we need not say
more.

OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS.
Our BURNING OILS we notice especially, and
as a trial of its merits. The Oil that is
most valuable, giving the same
light, is of course

The Oil to Buy.
TILDEN'S FLUID EXTRACTS,
Pills and Granules, at card prices.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement,
For mending furniture and wood in all shapes;
Iron, Brass, Crockery, Glass, Earthen-
ware, Leather, Paper, &c., &c.,
SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

**The American Magnetic
Equine Powders.**
Geo. H. Dadd, Veterinary Surgeon, says "I have
examined and pronounced them, the best
CONDITION POWDER, now in
use."

WE HOLD THE AGENCY.
Our stock of FERTILIZERS and Fancy Goods
will equal any in the city.

CALL, EXAMINE, PRICE AND PURCHASE.
SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE,
No. 111 Third Street.

**THE CELEBRATED FAMILY DYE
COLORS.**
In cases, assorted to suit dealers, and also at
retail.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA.
HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR
COLORING FOR THE HAIR.

SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE'S,
No. 111 Third Street.

HAGAN'S BALM,
FOR THE COMPLEXION.
SIMS, VAWTER & ROSE,
Union Block.

Burbank's Columbian.
1864. 1864. 1864.
Winter Arrangement.
MINNESOTA STAGE COMPANY.

PASSENGER LINE.
The roads are well stocked with first class
horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and
experienced drivers, all under the control of com-
petent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL:
For Hastings, Red Wing, Lake City, Reed's
Falls, Winona, Mankato, and La Crosse
at 8 o'clock A. M.
For Stillwater, Duluth, St. Lawrence, Belle
Fleur, Shakopee, Jordan, St. Cloud, and
Plymouth, at 9 o'clock A. M.
For Roseau, Cass Lake, Northfield, Can-
non City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and
Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wil-
son, Mary, Winona, Agency and Mankato
at 10 o'clock A. M.
For Little Falls, Clear Lake, and Mankato
at 11 o'clock A. M.
For Roseau, Cass Lake, Northfield, Can-
non City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and
Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wil-
son, Mary, Winona, Agency and Mankato
at 12 o'clock M.

**For Roseau, Cass Lake, Northfield, Can-
non City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and
Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wil-
son, Mary, Winona, Agency and Mankato
at 1 o'clock P. M.
For Little Falls, Clear Lake, and Mankato
at 2 o'clock P. M.
For Roseau, Cass Lake, Northfield, Can-
non City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and
Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wil-
son, Mary, Winona, Agency and Mankato
at 3 o'clock P. M.**

**For Roseau, Cass Lake, Northfield, Can-
non City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and
Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wil-
son, Mary, Winona, Agency and Mankato
at 4 o'clock P. M.
For Little Falls, Clear Lake, and Mankato
at 5 o'clock P. M.
For Roseau, Cass Lake, Northfield, Can-
non City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and
Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wil-
son, Mary, Winona, Agency and Mankato
at 6 o'clock P. M.**

**For Roseau, Cass Lake, Northfield, Can-
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Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wil-
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at 7 o'clock P. M.
For Little Falls, Clear Lake, and Mankato
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Hardware.

J. B. BRADEN.
Has now received from the Eastern Manufacturers
a full and complete assortment of
IRON,
Hardware, Nails,
Steel of all kinds, Springs, Axes, Bolts, Nuts,
Axles, Horse shoes, Horse Nails, Sleigh
Shoes, Tumble Skins, Carriage
Trimmings,
Wagon and Buggy Wood,
Iron Kettles, Coal, Window Glass and Sash,
and all other Goods in our line, sold Wholesale
and Retail.
Warehouse 154 Third Street, St. Paul.
ap17-17

**PIONEER FOUNDRY AND
AGRICULTURAL WORKS,**
ST. PAUL, - - - MINNESOTA,
Manufactures all kinds of Machinery, Steam
Engines, Horse Powers, Mill and Machine Cast-
ings of all descriptions. Having the largest as-
sortment of Patterns of any establishment in
this State, we are prepared to do all kinds of Iron
and Brass Casting, of Engraving, promptly, at the
lowest Eastern rates. Particular attention given
to Thrashing Machine, Steam Engine and Boiler
repairing.
GILMAN & CO.,
ap17-17

TREASURY MACHINES,
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 10 Horse Power, for sale very
low, at the Pioneer Foundry and Agricultural
Works.
GILMAN & CO.,
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**CORRAGE, SLEIGH SHOES AND
FANNING MILLS.**
For sale by
NICOLS, DEAN & CO.,
JANUARY 17-17

CARBON OIL.
Carbon Oil by the Barrel.
For sale by
NICOLS, DEAN & CO.,
JANUARY 17-17

**SHEET IRON, TIN PLATE, COP-
PER BOTTOMS,**
ZINC AND TINNERS' STOCK,
For sale by
NICOLS, DEAN & CO.,
JANUARY 17-17

PATENT AMALGAM BELL,
SUITABLE FOR A SCHOOL HOUSE OR
SMALL CHURCH.
For sale by
NICOLS, DEAN & CO.,
JANUARY 17-17

FOR SALE CHEAP.
Stores, Tin Ware, Hardware, Hollow Ware,
Cast Iron and Stoves. Highest price paid in
cash for Wheat, Wool, Old Copper, Iron, Lead
and Lard. Robert's, 1st store from Third St.
NICOLS, DEAN & CO.,
JANUARY 17-17

**50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST
Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River
Axes: also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first
quality, &c.
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co's**

**EAGLE WORKS
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**
TO YOU WANT
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT SUGAR CAN MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS
FOR
PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR
Send for Circulars, with cuts and descriptions,
prices, &c., &c.
SAW MILLS, FLOURING MILLS,
AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Too numerous to mention.
CHICAGO, Ill.,
N. B. AGON, wanted everywhere. mar7-dw

IRON and STEEL.
NORWAY NAIL RODS,
BURDEN'S HORSE SHOES
Nails and Spikes,
SLEIGH SHOES,
CUTTER SHOES,
Sleigh and Cutter
RUNNERS,
Bent Cutter Stuff,
OF
HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
CHICAGO.
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**FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD
SCALES**
OF ALL KINDS,
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter
Presses, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
123 Lake Street, Chicago. For sale in St. Paul,
by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.
Be careful to buy only the genuine. jol4-dw

**POLLOCK,
DONALDSON AND
OGDEN,**
DEALERS IN
China, Glass & Earthen
Ware,
WITH AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF
Housekeeping Articles.
It is the design of this House to supply HOUSE
KEEPERS with every possible want.
UNION BLOCK, No. 115 Third-st.,
COR. THIRD AND ROBERT-STS., MIN.
j65-dw

**100 KEES SUGAR HOUSE, GOL-
den and Ambro, a choice article, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co's**

Wheeler & Wilson's
Sewing Machines.
OF them in use in this country
and Europe.
These are the only machines making
Lock Stitch with the Rotating
Hook.
Are profitable and available a life
time.
Equal to ten seamstresses.
An annual dividend of 100 to 600
per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in
use—by their possessor.
The Glass Cloth-Presser, (see page
14), can only be had with these Machines.
F. M. JOHNSON, Agent,
264 Third Street, St. Paul.
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Groceries.

**G O T O
PUTNAM'S
FOR
FRESH CANNED
RASPBERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES,
STRAWBERRIES,
PEACHES,
PINE APPLES,
TOMATOES,
CHERRIES
NEW DRIED
BLACKBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES,
CHERRIES,
PEACHES,
APPLES,
RAISINS,
CITRON,
CURRANTS, SAGO, FARINA,
TAPIOCA AND HOMONY.
Stuart's White Drip, Extra Honey, Golden, Am-
ber and Sugar House Syrups.
New Sugar Cured Dried Beef, and Pine Apple
Cheese, and a complete and desirable
stock of Fresh
Groceries & Provisions.
S. K. PUTNAM,
near the Post Office.**

CIDER.
100 bbls. pure Juice of the Apple, at PUTNAM'S.
(only) GILMAN & CO.

GRAPES.
25 boxes Isabella and Catawba, at PUTNAM'S
(only) GILMAN & CO.

APPLES.
400 barrels Winter, at PUTNAM'S. not
GEO. E. SCHNABEL.
GENERAL DEALER IN
Family Groceries,
GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.
In Moffet's Castle, corner Jackson and Court
streets.
Goods delivered to all parts of the City free of
charge.
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APPLES.
200 bbls. selected
Fall and Winter Apples
AT PUTNAM'S.
Choice White
Winter Wheat Flour,
AT PUTNAM'S.
CHEESE—ONE THOUSAND LBS.
Extra Hamburg,
at PUTNAM'S.

C. W. WOOLLEY,
LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,
FORWARDING
AND
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN GROCERIES
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &c., &c., &c.
AGENT FOR THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND
CONNECTIONS.
Contracts for transportation between St. Paul
Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and
all points East, made upon the lowest and most
favorable terms.
Mark packages. "C. W. WOOLLEY,
St. Paul."
For
J. P. HUTCHINSON & CO.,
Commission Merchants
PRODUCE DEALERS,
SIBLEY STREET, NEAR LEVEE
city-lv
BAURE & KELLY,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
AND
Wholesale Grocers,
Prince's Block, Jackson-st., St. Paul.
FREIGHT AGENTS FOR
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien R.R.
LAFIN, SMITH & CO'S
GUNPOWDER.
St. Paul, October 13, 1863. ool3-am

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These are the only machines making
Lock Stitch with the Rotating
Hook.
Are profitable and available a life
time.
Equal to ten seamstresses.
An annual dividend of 100 to 600
per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in
use—by their possessor.
The Glass Cloth-Presser, (see page
14), can only be had with these Machines.
F. M. JOHNSON, Agent,
264 Third Street, St. Paul.
jy14

**FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD
SCALES**
OF ALL KINDS,
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter
Presses, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
123 Lake Street, Chicago. For sale in St. Paul,
by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.
Be careful to buy only the genuine. jol4-dw

**POLLOCK,
DONALDSON AND
OGDEN,**
DEALERS IN
China, Glass & Earthen
Ware,
WITH AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF
Housekeeping Articles.
It is the design of this House to supply HOUSE
KEEPERS with every possible want.
UNION BLOCK, No. 115 Third-st.,
COR. THIRD AND ROBERT-STS., MIN.
j65-dw

**100 KEES SUGAR HOUSE, GOL-
den and Ambro, a choice article, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co's**

Wheeler & Wilson's
Sewing Machines.
OF them in use in this country
and Europe.
These are the only machines making
Lock Stitch with the Rotating
Hook.
Are profitable and available a life
time.
Equal to ten seamstresses.
An annual dividend of 100 to 600
per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in
use—by their possessor.
The Glass Cloth-Presser, (see page
14), can only be had with these Machines.
F. M. JOHNSON, Agent,
264 Third Street, St. Paul.
jy14

THE CITY.

Thermometer Record.

| KEPT BY DAY & JENSEN, DRUGGISTS, CORNER OF THIRD AND CHURCH STREETS. | JANUARY. | 7:30 A.M. | 1 P.M. | 6 P.M. |
|---|----------|-----------|--------|--------|
| 1st day..... | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 2nd day..... | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 3rd day..... | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 4th day..... | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 5th day..... | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 6th day..... | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 7th day..... | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 8th day..... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 9th day..... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 10th day..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11th day..... | -2 | -2 | -2 | -2 |
| 12th day..... | -4 | -4 | -4 | -4 |
| 13th day..... | -6 | -6 | -6 | -6 |
| 14th day..... | -8 | -8 | -8 | -8 |
| 15th day..... | -10 | -10 | -10 | -10 |
| 16th day..... | -12 | -12 | -12 | -12 |
| 17th day..... | -14 | -14 | -14 | -14 |
| 18th day..... | -16 | -16 | -16 | -16 |
| 19th day..... | -18 | -18 | -18 | -18 |
| 20th day..... | -20 | -20 | -20 | -20 |

THE CITY COUNCIL.—The City Council held a regular session yesterday, but very little business of any importance was transacted. Present, Ald. Palmer, Livingston, Rock, King, Reed, Fink, Edly, Gross, Betts, and the Vice President, Ald. Thompson.

PETITIONS.—A petition from several persons, asking reimbursement for some money given to J. H. Boyd, a pauper, to enable him to go to his friends. Referred to Committee on Claims.

From C. Symonds, asking leave to build an Ice House near the corner of Fourth and Reel streets. Referred to Committee on Streets.

MEMORIAL.—A memorial to the Postmaster-General for increase of mail service on the route between St. Paul and Superior, to six times per week, and reducing the running time to three days, was read and passed.

AD TO SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—The Secretary of the Relief Fund reported 183 families relieved during December, at an expense of \$940.

BRIDGE RECEIPTS.—The Bridge Receiver reported the gross amounts of toll collected for December to be \$540.

OPENING OF STREETS.—The Commissioners appointed in the matter of the opening of Tenth street, between the street and Saint Peter street, made reports. The clerk was instructed to give the usual notice.

IMPROVEMENT BONDS FOR TAXES.—On motion of Ald. Livingston, improvement bonds issued after December 31, 1893, were made receivable for taxes of '92, and prior years.

RELIEF FOR HOME VOLUNTEERS.—On motion of Ald. King, the city bounty of \$7 per month was extended to all volunteers who enlisted up to Jan. 31.

After some further unimportant business, the Council adjourned.

PROPAGATING AND ACCLIMATING NURSERY.—We are glad that we are to have in Saint Paul what we have long needed—a Scientific Nursery for acclimating fruit trees and propagating valuable plants. Our well known citizen, Col. Robertson, Sheriff of the County, is about to establish such an institution. We refer to his advertisement elsewhere. Col. R. will have a few days start where. Col. R. will have a few days start where. One wishing to send him can thus secure good and thrifty trees, and avoid being cheated by wandering tree-dealers. Col. Robertson was known in Ohio as one of the best horticulturists there, and we are glad to hear that he has concluded to give the farmers of this vicinity the benefit of his experience in aiding them to grow fruit.

If you have not yet had a carte de visite of yourself taken yet, be sure to go to Tuttle's gallery, 181 Third street, and get one in his superior style. Tuttle does not send any pictures away from his establishment except they are No. 1, in every respect. Unless the sitter is pleased with the portrait taken, he is not used, but a new one taken. Be sure you go to Tuttle's—you cannot fail of getting a good picture there.

Still place to buy Pocket Knives, Gold Pens, Steel Pens, Pencils, Stationery, Ink, Machine, Fanciful, Cap, Letter and Note Paper, Portfolios, Writing Desks, Inkstands, Pocket Books, Blank Books, School Books, and anything in the line of Miscellaneous Books and Stationery, at Merrell's popular Book Store, Third Street. No one can do better than to go there for what they want in his line.

PHONER HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.—No. 1.—The members of the Company are hereby notified to attend a regular meeting to be held this evening at 7 o'clock.

By order of the Foreman.

F. JENSEN, Sec'y.

Any one who has lost a fine shawl can get track of it by enquiring at this office.

The semi-annual muster for the election of officers for the ensuing six months of the St. Paul Athletic Club rooms, on Wednesday evening, January 10, at 12 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

By order of R. C. MUNGER, President.

NO EXCUSE FOR POOR BREAD.—We tell people wherever we go that there is no excuse for poor bread and biscuits, if they have good flour. De Land & Co.'s Chemical Flour, the mixed with the flour will produce the bread. But mind, reader, that you always get the genuine in red packages. The spurious article is put up in green, and who will be so green as to buy it, knowing what it is? Good goods sold the genuine.

LOCAL NOTICES.

STAR AND GARTER SALOON.—Jackson street, next to Blingworth's Mammoth Tuna Clock. The only place where you can get a genuine Half and Half. The Par is supplied with the choicest Liquors and Cigars. Oysters served up in every style and at all hours.

GRAND RAFFLE.—A grand raffle will take place at Jim Davis' Mercantile Exchange, on Saturday evening, the 9th inst., for a fine Horse, cutter, Harness and Robs—the whole valued for \$10. The chances are placed at \$2 each—only 30 chances.

METROPOLITAN BILLIARD HALL AND RESTAURANT.—Joseph Hall, Proprietor.—This establishment is one of the most fashionable and popular in the city, and is fitted up in a style that will compare with any in the East. The Billiard Room is furnished with six of Palmer's best month bed Tables—two of which are arranged for the corner game. Oysters, and all kinds of game, &c., will be served up on short order in the Restaurant Department.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment.—In Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Dec2 d&w

ENLIST AND AVOID THE DRAFT.—The recruit will be permitted to enlist in any of the organized Regiments or Battalions who may select and will receive \$300 bounty and premium. For persons desiring to enlist can get any particulars, by applying to MARK HENDRICKS, Recruiting Agent, at the Northwestern Express Office, No. 210 Third-st., St. Paul. Office hours from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Press Book BINDER.—We take occasion to inform our friends and the public that we have in connection with this office one of the best BOOK BINDERIES and BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORIES in this city, and are prepared to do binding and binding as desired. MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, &c., bound in any style required, and OLD BOOKS rebound at short notice. Ledgers, Journals and Blank Books, for Railroads, Steamboats, Banking Houses, &c., manufactured on as reasonable terms as any other establishment. Merchants and others will do well to give us a call.

Mrs. LEONARD.—late from Mt. Auburn Seminary, Mississippi, wishes to inform the public that she will give lessons in Vocal or Instrumental Music, Piano, &c. Persons not having an instrument of their own, can practice on Mrs. L.'s Piano. For terms apply to her rooms, at Mr. Conroy's, Robert's, Dr. C. N. Williams, 6th-st. REVERSE COR.—Rev. Dr. C. N. Williams, Manager Brothers, A. T. C. Emerson, Rev. Dr. C. N. Williams, Driscoll, Dr. C. D. Williams. Dec29-3m

WE WILL DO IT.—In order to sell off and reduce our extensive stock of CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, we offer our whole stock at from 10 to 25 per cent. less than our regular price. We think it safe to say that those purchasing of us will get Goods about the wholesale price. We offer these inducements to the people rather than to merchandise. Our stock is made up of the best of the season. A call from those in want of any article in our line is respectfully solicited.

Another stock of Wheeler & Wilson's splendid Sewing Machines received by express to-day at 261 Third-st.

GOLD PEN RE-POINTED EQUAL to New, on the receipt of 35 cents. Circulars for the Johnson Pen, sent on application, by Mail or otherwise.

M. P. NICHOLS, General Insurance Agent, THIRD-ST., St. Paul, Minnesota.

Lothard, Metropolitan, Niagara, Phenix, AND MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK.

Do You Want a Sleigh Ride? If so, you will need

SLEIGH BELLS AND Horse Blankets.

A COMFORTABLE SLEIGH RIDE Can be had by using this

New Foot Stove. LAMPS CHEAPER THAN EVER.

THIRTY-FIVE CENTS. These usually sold for \$1.50, we now sell for \$1.25.

MILLINERY, at from 25 to 35 per cent. reduction.

SHAWLS, CLOAKS, CLOAKINGS AND FANCY ARTICLES, 10 to 15 per cent.

DRESS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, at Eastern prices.

LADIES' LOOK FOR YOURSELVES. 20 Per Cent. BELOW COST!

LARGE REDUCTION IN MILLINERY GOODS, From this date till the 1st of February.

MRS. J. B. LYGO, Proposes sell ing

WINTER MILLINERY GOODS, At the following low prices, viz:

CLOAKS, And all articles usually sold in a

MILLINERY STORE, Including a very large assortment of Ribbons at a proportionate reduction. Call and see for yourself!

NO HUMBLED! MRS. J. B. LYGO.

BENJAMIN S. BULL, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS WARE,

Wholesale or Retail. Orders solicited.

STATE NEWS.

STAINES COUNTY.

Mail Route.—A petition is in circulation asking Congress for the establishment of a mail route, with weekly service, from Fort Abercrombie to Bannock City, in Idaho Territory, following as nearly as possible the course pursued by Captain Fish. It is receiving many signatures.

GOODRICH COUNTY.

At Cannon Falls, in this county, is located a woollen mill which is manufacturing a better quality of woollen goods than other merchants as a general thing keep in their stores. It is carried on by experienced manufacturers, who are unable to supply the demand for their cloth. The proprietors have as fine a water-power as there is in the State, and from time to time will make additions and improvements until they will be able to supply half the people of Minnesota with woollens.—Red Wing Rep.

RECRUITS.—This morning thirty-five recruits left this place for Fort Snelling. They are from Plainville, Wabash Co., Ind. The volunteers of this place have agreed to give the volunteers a bounty of three hundred dollars. This brought them out for it for much less than the State bounty. Ten placed their names to go into the First Battery, and the balance will probably go into the cavalry regiment.—Red Wing Volunteer, 30th.

COLLEGE AT FRONTENAC.—Rev. B. U. Watkins, who has been preaching in Red Wing for a few days, is the proponent of a college for the benefit of the Society of Christian Disciples of Minnesota, to be located at Frontenac, in this county. The proposed location is one of the best in the State, being on the banks of Lake Pepin, where, during the season of navigation, it can be approached by steamboats. Some fifteen thousand dollars have already been pledged by responsible parties for the erection of the necessary building, and it is proposed to raise twenty thousand dollars as a perpetual endowment, to be taken in hundred dollar scholarships. Scrip will be issued entitling the holders to tuition in the institution. There seems to be no doubt the enterprise will prove a success. We hope so. The parties who have taken hold of the matter will be apt to go through with it, as they are both liberal and responsible.—Ibid.

BLUE EARTH COUNTY.

BLUE EARTH has raised a sufficient number of men to send her from the draft. Though it is possible that some more will be wanted to take the place of those who may be rejected.—Jankato Union.

TRANSFER OF MILL PROPERTY.—The mill property at Garden City owned by Dilly, Capwell & Warner, has been purchased by H. O. Capwell of the same firm. Mr. Capwell has already put up a large dam worth \$500, and is now getting out timber for a grist mill, the erection of which will be commenced in the spring.—Ibid.

FOR THE FORT.—On Tuesday morning last, several sleighs left this city for Fort Snelling laden with the recruits of Capt. Smith's Company, now recruited to over eighty efficient men.—Hastings Independent.

From the St. Peter Statesman, Dec. 30th.

Lieut. Gardner started from here this morning with a party of about 70 men for Fort Snelling. We believe he has the same number there already; and others are to follow.

We learn through Mr. Coffin that his son, B. F. Coffin, of this county, late a sergeant in company D, 9th regiment, has been promoted to 1st Lieutenant in a negro regiment.

Captain Cox commenced recruiting here about ten days ago, and has a company almost full already. Thomas Rutledge, of Watonwan county, has joined with him—having 29 men.

CART. P. B. DAVY passed down to Fort Snelling on Monday morning last, and was followed yesterday by about 70 men from Fairbault county, for the 2d Cavalry.

HEAVY CLIP OF WOOL.—Alex. Harkey, in West Newton township, this county, last spring sheared nine pounds of wool from one ewe, and 50 cents per pound, brought \$4.50! More than this. The same ewe had two lambs, and raises two every year. If there are any more profitable sheep in the State, the fact ought to be made known.

Monetary & Commercial.

MONEY. (By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET. New York, January 5.

COMMERCIAL. (By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK MARKET. New York, Jan. 5.

COIN AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF Thompson Bros.,

SAINT PAUL, January 6, 1894.

Bankers and Licensed Dealers in Land Warrants, Revolutionary and Civil War Scrip, &c.

Bankable Funds.—40% per cent. Premium American Gold—40% per cent.

Orders for United States Land Warrants, Stat Warrants, &c., promptly executed.

Passage Certificates via Liverpool and Ham burg; Drafts on London, Ireland and Scotland; Passages, Germany and Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, for sale at our office.

NORTH WESTERN Ale and Porter Brewery, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

DREWRY & SCOTTEN Brewers of Stock and Cream Ale and Porter.

Bottled Ale & Porter EXPRESSLY FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE.

Orders from the country solicited.

A New Medical Work.

Dr. Gunn's New Domestic Physician, or Home Book of Health, a complete guide for families, giving many valuable suggestions for avoiding disease, and prolonging life, and pointing out, in familiar language, the causes, symptoms, treatment and cure of the diseases incident to men, women and children, with the simplest and best remedies. Moore, Wiltach, Keys & Co., Publishers, Cincinnati.

This work of Dr. Gunn's is admirably adapted for family use, and supplies a want long felt by all intelligent persons. It is a medical manual, wherein the diseases which flesh is heir to are explained, and remedies given therefor.

Dr. Gunn will be remembered as the author of an old work entitled, "Gunn's Domestic Medicine," but this is an entirely new production, vastly superior and more extended. No one can examine it without being struck by its comprehensiveness, and the admirable manner in which it is arranged, doubles its value. No family should be without some medical treatise for reference, and to prepare such a work is really more difficult than writing for the profession. Dr. Gunn seems to have been especially adapted for this labor, and has produced a book which can be readily understood, while it gives full and accurate descriptions of diseases, and in plain language provides a remedy.

In addition to this it contains a large and valuable collection of recipes, an instructive treatise on the laws of health, another on nursing the sick, &c. &c. Alphabetically arranged index enables a person to find in a moment what the work contains concerning any particular disease.

It is a book of 1120 pages with several steel plate engravings, besides a number of floral illustrations. The binding is leather and handsomely done. The price has been fixed at \$6, and few will begrudge the expense after the purchase has once been made.

Mr. S. S. Dexter, who is agent for this State, will canvass this vicinity for subscribers. He will also appoint sub-agents in various portions of the State upon application, either by letter or in person, to him in this city. It should be borne in mind by those desirous of purchasing, that this is a subscription book exclusively, and can only be obtained of agents.

A Dancing Party in Norway.

Son heard a record resembling the yells of a pig. This was a violin. It was accompanied by a noise resembling the beating of a flour mill, which, we found, proceeded from the heel of the musician, who had placed a wooden board under his left foot for the purpose of beating time with effect. He thus, as it were, played the fiddle and beat the drum at the same time. Round this musician the young men and maidens formed a ring, and began to dance. There was little talking, and that little was in an undertone. They went to work with the utmost gravity and decorum. Several couples were heard to approach to a shout during the whole night—nevertheless, they enjoyed themselves thoroughly. I have no doubt whatever of the nature of their dance, but I am somewhat incredulous. It seemed as if the chief object of the young men was to exhibit their agility by every species of impromptu bound and fling of which the human frame is capable, including the most desperate feat of dashing themselves flat upon the ground. The principal care of the girls seemed to be to keep out of the way of the men, and to avoid being killed by a frantic kick, or lamed by a random blow. But the desperate features in each dance did not appear at first. Every man began by seizing his partner's hand, and dragging her around the circle, ever and anon twisting her round violently with one arm and catching her round the waist with the other, in order, as it appeared to me, to save her from an untimely end. To this treatment she submitted with a pleased though beseeching look. But soon the men flung them off, and went at it entirely on their own account; yet they kept up a sort of revolving course round their partners, like satellites encircling their separate suns. Presently the satellites assumed some of the characteristics of the comet. They rushed about the circle in wide erratic courses; they leaped and while in that position slapped the soles of their feet with both hands. Should any one deem this an easy feat let them try it. Then they became a little more sane, and a wiser, or so it might be said, and up. It was really pretty, and some of the movements were graceful; but the wild spirit of the glens re-entered the men rather suddenly. The females were compelled from the circle altogether, and the youths braced themselves up for a little really heavy work; they flung and lurled themselves about like maniacs, stood on their heads and executed their acrobatics, yet always kept up a sympathetic feeling for time with the music. But not a man, woman or child there gave vent to his or her feelings in laughter. They smiled; they commented in a soft tone; they looked happy—nay, I am convinced they were happy—but they did not laugh. Only once did they give away to merriment, and that was when an aspiring youth (after having made the nearest possible approach to suicide) walked round the circle on his hands and shook his feet in the air. We left them, in the full swing of a prosperous manufacture of enjoyment, and walked home, about two o'clock in the morning, by brilliant daylight.—Good Words.

Present Governors of Rebel States.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Dec. 8.

The following is a list of the Governors of the several States of the Confederacy:

Alabama—Thomas H. Watts. Arkansas—Jeff. R. Mann. Florida—John Milton. Georgia—Joseph E. Brown. Kentucky—Richard M. Johnson. Louisiana—Henry W. Allen. Mississippi—Charles Clarke. Missouri—T. C. Reynolds. North Carolina—Z. B. Vance. South Carolina—L. M. Bonham. Tennessee—Robert L. Carroll (not yet inaugurated). Texas—Pendleton Murrah. Virginia—William Smith (from January, 1894).

WINES AND LIQUORS

SUITABLE FOR Medicinal and Family Use.

OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY, OLD QUEEN'S PORT WINE, OLD MADEIRA WINE, FINE OLD PALE SHERRY, FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY, CHOICE OLD HOLLAND GIN, JAMAICA AND ST. CROIXRUM, CHAMPAGNE WINES, SPARKLING CATAWBA.

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr., Successor to WALTER W. WEBB, Sibley Block, my10

MERCHANTS IN THE COUNTRY

CAN FIND AT OUR STORE A LARGE STOCK OF

MEN'S BUFFALO SHOES, AND Women's Buffalo Shoes.

Being fortunate in the purchase of these, we are selling them for much less than they bring in Chicago.

We have also a full supply of

KIP MOCCASINS,

OIL TAN MOCCASINS, MITTS AND GLOVES.

Please call on us and we guarantee to show you a

Complete Stock AT LOW PRICES.

WM. J. SMITH & CO., ST. PAUL.

Depot 213 Third Street, St. Paul.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAIL

Great Central Route

To New York, New England and the Canadas.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 15th, 1893, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

6:30 A. M.—(Sundays excepted) arrives at Detroit at 6:30 A. M.; Toronto 4:05 A. M.; Suspension Bridge 4:00 A. M.; Buffalo, 4:30 A. M.; Albany, 5:30 P. M.; New York, 8:30 P. M.; Boston, 12:30 P. M.

5:40 P. M.—(Sundays excepted) arrives at Detroit at 6:00 A. M.; Toronto, 4:45 P. M.; Buffalo, 5:00 P. M.; Albany, 5:45 P. M.; New York, 11:50 A. M.; Boston, 4:00 P. M.

10:00 P. M.—(Sundays and Sundays excepted) arrives at Detroit 10:00 A. M.; Toronto, 8:00 P. M.; Suspension Bridge, 9:10 P. M.; Albany, 8:40 A. M.; New York, 2:45 P. M.; Boston, 5:00 P. M.

Chicannell train, via St. C. Railroad, leave Chicago at 6:30 A. M. Mail Train; 10 P. M. Fast Express.

The RUTLAND PATENT VENTILATING AND WARMING APPARATUS on all kinds of stoves. An elegant Smokers' Car, with Electric Tables, has been added to our Day Train.

Patent Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Baggage Checked Through.

Through tickets for sale at all Principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, 300 Lake and Dearborn streets, under the Tremont House, Chicago, and at the Depot.

ORIENTAL POWDER CO., Offer for sale a superior quality of

GUNPOWDER, RIFLE SIZE TO COARSE DUCKING, in kegs and cans. Also the famous Diamond Brand Powder.

G. NEWELL, JR., Great Powder. Wholesale Agent, in River street, Chicago.

ROCK WOODS, 180 Lake-st., Agent for Chicago.

Watches and Jewelry.

AT A. BLAKEMAN'S,

THE NEW JEWELRY STORE, Four doors below THOMPSON & BROTHERS' Bank, and next door below SHAW'S Fashionable Hat Store.

On Third Street, Can be seen splendid SILVER TEA SETS, CUP & SPOONS, ICE

Solid Silver Spoons—Purpos Coin, Diamond, Opal and Ruby Rings, Solid Gold Ear-Rings and Pins in sets.

From \$15 to \$50.

A. BLAKEMAN. N. B.—The Cheap American Gothic Clock, at Factory prices. All warranted to run well.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of the American manufactured Watch adjusted to least and cold, and the most perfect time made. A. BLAKEMAN sells them at manufacturing prices. Don't mistake the place. Be sure that you call at THE NEW JEWELRY STORE.

D. C. GREENLEAF'S Fashionable Jewelry Store,

Third Street The ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Watches, CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE,

DIAMOND GOODS, SILVER TEA SETS, Castors, Table Lamps, Gold Chains, Rings, Earrings, and everything else pertaining to a

FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE My goods were purchased exclusively for cash from the largest wholesale houses in the Union and are sold at the lowest possible prices.

FAVORITE PRICES. All goods warranted precisely as represented. Cash paid for old gold and silver. A full supply WATCH REPAIRING always on hand.

Agent for Seth Thomas' Clocks, also agent for the celebrated

American Watches.

Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry in the best possible manner. We manufacture all

HAIR WORK

Or any other pattern of Jewelry, &c. In our line. All work will be done promptly in a workmanlike manner and at the lowest possible prices.

FOSTER & HARDENBURGH, SHIP CHANDLERS AND SAIL MAKERS,

No. 217 South Water Street, Chicago.

Have constantly on hand a large assortment of

Man

